The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6813.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1873.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE LONDON SEASON.

IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

"THE THREE RULES"—QUEEN AND PRIMA DONNA—THE OPERA AND THE THEATRES—OPEN-AIR SPORTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 12, 1873.

You are already aware that the House of Commons has decided, by a majority of ten, to abolish war. But you may not have heard why, in opposing Mr. Richard's motion for the establishment of permanent courts of arbitration, Mr. Gladstone laid so much stress on the difficulty of getting the Governments of Europe to go so far even as to accept the Three Rules recognized by England and America in the Washington Treaty. The Conservative papers taunt Mr. Gladstone with his failure in this matter, and seem to think that the Three Rules have already been formally submitted to the Continental Powers and formally rejected by them. Some of the Liberal organs, on the other hand, assume that no serious attempt has yet been made to get them considered, and urge the Government to recommend them for adoption without delay. The truth is they have not yet been brought in an official manner to the notice of the foreign Cabinets; and for the sufficient reason that the answer of at least two of them has been made known beforehand. Neither Austria nor Prussia objects to the Three Rules in themselves; but, in accepting them, they would both stipulate for concessions impossible to make on the part of England. It may be seen from the Austrian Red Book of last year that Count Beust was most anxious that they should be communicated to Austria, that he might in return have an opportunity of proposing to England, as a general principle, the immunity of private property from capture at sea. Prince Bismarck has, on his side, made known that Prussia would agree to the Three Rules, but only with the addition of a fourth, binding neutral nations to prevent the exportation of arms to countries carrying on war. As neither Count Beust's nor Prince Bismarck's proposition could be accepted, (the enforcement of a rule against the exportation of arms would, in fact, be impracticable in England,) it is obvious that Mr. Gladstone would be wasting time, and worse than that, engaging in a negotiation without hope, were he at the present moment to press upon foreign Governments the acceptance of the Three Rules of the Washington Treaty.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The London season is now hastening to its termination. Everything comes to an end except the Tichborne trial, and if the twelve jurymen engaged in the case live long enough we may in time hear the last even of that. The Lord Chief Justice, however, explained the other day in court that if one of the twelve died before the conclusion of the process it would have to be recommenced with a newly-constituted jury. This must be considered bad news for any nervous member of the jury, to whom it can scarcely be pleasant to reflect that the energetic and occasionally violent claimant has a far greater interest in his death than in his life. The public will certainly pray that the existence of the jury, one and all, may be prolonged at least until they shall have had time to deliver the verdict.

THE QUEEN AND PRIMA DONNA.

This is the period when managers as well as ministers have to begin that "massacre of the innocents" which marks the close of every operatic season as of every Parliamentary session. At the Opera-house, however, there will not be much to regret in the way of promises unfulfilled or projects left without execution. At Drury Lane, Balfe's opera of the "Talisman," Italianized into "Il Talismano," has been advertised, and has even been rehearsed, but now, at the last moment, is withdrawn. Some disagreement with Mme. Nilsson is said to be the cause of the withdrawal, which Mr. Mapleson, by a somewhat circuitous process of reasoning, attributes, in his advertisement, to the visit of the Shah. It is true that the departure of his Majesty has been followed by a sort of collapse; but one can scarcely admit that because things are getting dull a professed entertainer of the public should render them duller by omitting to fulfil a formal promise on which his own subscribers had certainly counted. The fact is Mme. Nilsson has had a misunderstanding with the Queen, which has reacted upon the prima donna's temper, rendering her generally dissatisfied with her season in London and anxious to get away at the earliest possible date. Here again the inevitable Shah makes his appearance, for when Mme. Nilsson was requested, or in official language "commanded," to sing at the first of her Majesty's private concerts, she declined, and a rumor which unfortunately reached the Queen, attributed her declination to annoyance at not being retained for the second of the Court concerts at which, and which only, the Shah was to be present. Mme. Nilsson really excused herself on the plea of a previous engagement—an excuse not admitted at the palace; and though she is said to have explained and apologized to her Majesty, both through the Prince of Wales and through the Duke of Edinburgh, her breach of etiquette has not been overlooked, and no further "command" has been addressed to her. To make matters worse the Court party, at the State performance last week, after hearing Mme. Nilsson in the first act of "Mignon" did not stay to hear her in the second. This was more than the already irritated prima donna could bear. England, the English Court, the English public, were all to blame; and the notion of remaining longer in England than she was obliged to do by the terms of her agreement, in order to appear in an opera by an English composer, was no longer to be entertained for a moment. A first-rate prima donna must possess as rare qualities and receive as thorough a training as a crack race horse; and when both have as nearly as possible attained perfection, neither can be counted on from one day to another.

OPERATIC GOSSIP.

At the Royal Italian Opera, the only disappointment (apart from that caused by the production of "Les Diamants de la Couronne" in a somewhat mutilated and generally disfigured condition) has been the non-appearance of Mme. Pauline Lucca, as to which you, on the other side of the Atlantic, know more than we do here in London. News has reached us of Mme. Lucca's having contracted an engagement of greater and more permanent importance than the one offered to her by Mr. Gye; and letters from Berlin speak of a similar engagement just entered into by Baron von Rhaden, ex-husband of Mme. Lucca, on the one part, and Mlle. Eleonora Grossi, sister of Mlle. Carlotta Grossi, the brilliant "light soprano" of her Majesty's Opera, on the other.

THE THEATRES.

London, to judge from present appearances, has almost ceased to be self-supporting in the matter of public entertainments. Besides two Italian operas, we have had this season a series of Italian dramatic performances by Mme. Ristori, of which the last takes place this afternoon. The Princess' Theatre, where Mlle. Desclée has just been succeeded by Mme Judic, is given up to French plays of various kinds. At the St. James Theatre, opéra bouffe is nightly presented by the company of the Fantaisies Parisiennes of Brussels. We are being invaded, too, from our own provinces, and by theatrical immigrants from the East End. A Liverpool troupe has established itself at the Globe Theatre, while the Gaiety is in possession of Mr. Conquest, manager and principal actor at the Grecian Saloon. Those theatres, on the other hand, which still remain in the hands of London managers, supported by their regular London companies, are doing little or nothing. The Haymarket terminates a very successful season to-night; and the three or four London theatres which still remain open for English performances announce nothing new. It is scarcely worth while to mention, by way of exception, the Opéra Comique, (an English theatre, in spite of its name,) where an English version, by Mr. Burnand, of Offenbach's "Ile de Tulipatan" is to be produced this evening, under the title of "Kissi Kissi; or, The Pa, the Ma, and the Padishah." We have already had a little too much of that essentially French product called "opéra bouffé," which, interpreted by French actors, is frequently offensive, and in the hands of English actors, both offensive and dull. The worst thing that could have happened for the success of this nondescript style of performance, which pleased for a moment by its novelty, but no longer satisfies either lovers of music or lovers of the drama, was the arrival in London of a really well organized company of French buffo singers, who are at once clever vocalists and excellent comedians. English representations of opéra bouffé are never attractive; but their defective character becomes more apparent when one compares them with similar representations by properly-qualified French artists. *"Je n'aime pas les bouffons qui ne me font pas rire,"* said Louis XVI.; from which I infer that his Majesty would not have liked our English actors in opéra bouffé.

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

This week and the next, which should bring us to about the end of the London season, will, like the last days of a school term, be marked by several competitive examinations followed by distributions of prizes. Solo singers of all kinds, choral bodies, and brass bands are competing at the Crystal Palace, while the usual rifle contests are going on at the Wimbledon Camp. The last great cricket match—that between Eton and Harrow—has been played; and the last match at polo is announced for next week. Polo, otherwise hockey on horseback, is the one novelty that has been introduced this season; and the one novelty in the way of games that has been introduced into England since the invention of croquet, to which, I need scarcely say, it bears not the faintest resemblance. Croquet is a peaceful, clerical, lady-like game, while polo is essentially a game for cavalry soldiers. Polo was brought to London, or rather to Woolwich, last Summer, by the Ninth Lancers, who had learned to play it in India. Several matches were got up on Woolwich Common between officers of the local cavalry regiment and officers of the Life Guards and Blues, stationed at Windsor or in the neighborhood of London; and each match was made the occasion of a preliminary lunch on a grand scale. Visitors were also invited to a marquee erected at a convenient spot on the common for their especial benefit; and the common being uninclosed ground, every one who cared to do so could see the sport. Now all this has been changed. Polo is still played on Woolwich Common. But a club has been formed for the sole purpose of practicing and otherwise keeping up the newly-found game; and the grand matches, as between regiment and regiment, and the Polo Club and such and such a regiment, or between military and civilian members of the Polo Club, come off at Prince's Ground, Old Brompton, where the head-quarters of the club are established.

S. E.

THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

THE CONVENTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS BY THE STATE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 24.—Very extensive preparations are being made in this city for the meeting of the National Educational Association, which is to hold a session here on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of August next. From communications received from nearly every State in the Union it would appear that there will be a great crowd in attendance. The arrangements of the Committee of Reception are complete. Among those announced as sure to be present are Chin Laisunx, of Shanghai; Dr. McCosh, of New-Jersey; President Buckingham, of the University of Vermont; President Fairchild, of Kentucky; President White, of Cornell University; President Eliot, of Harvard, and Prof. Jaynes, of Virginia. Excursions to Watkins' Glen and Niagara have been arranged for. General meetings are to be held at the Opera-house, and the sections are to meet at the Opera-house, Stancliff Hall, the chapel of the Free Academy, and the chapel of the Female College. President White is to present a paper on the "Co-education of the Sexes."

UTICA, N. Y., July 24.—The Teachers' Association to-day elected the following officers: President, Andrew McMillan, of Utica; Vice Presidents, Joseph Barrett, Westchester County; Noah T. Clark, Melissa A. Lake, Rufus T. Peck; Corresponding Secretary, James Cruikshank; Recording Secretary, Henry R. Sandford, Fredonia; Assistant Recording Secretary, David Beattie; Treasurer, Daniel J. Pratt. Addresses were made to-night by ex-Gov. Seymour and Gen. Eaton. The convention was very large.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The frame-wood working factory of A. M. Chase, at Oldfield, Conn., on the Mystic River, was destroyed, with its contents, yesterday morning. Chase's loss is $10,000. Watson & Bishop, whose machine-shop was in the same building, lost $5,000. The latter had no insurance. The former's loss is fully covered by insurance as follows: $2,650 each in the Ætna and Germania, and $2,350 each in the Home of New-York, and Fame of Philadelphia.

Brown's Hotel, on Rideau-street, Ottawa, Ontario, and two adjoining buildings, also a block of frame buildings in the rear, were destroyed by fire Wednesday night.

A fire in Mount Carmel, Penn., Wednesday night, commencing in George Pontier's building, destroyed fifteen buildings in the same square, comprising the business portion of the place. Thirteen families are homeless. The loss is $40,000, the insurance principally in home companies.

The extensive paper-mill of Schoonmaker & Lefevre, in Napanock, Ulster County, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $20,000; insurance $13,000.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The Democratic Convention has nominated James McDonald, Vice President of the Pacific Bank, for Mayor. The Tax-payers' Independent Convention will probably nominate Alvord for re-election if he will accept.

THE ITALIAN SLAVE CHILDREN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 25.—Judge Harrison, accompanied by Secretary Northrop, went to Meriden to-day and made a contract with Dr. Hatch to board and educate the four Italian slave children at the State Reform School until the trial of Glione in October.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS—THE NEW PREMIER—PARLIAMENT WORK—FLORENTINE HISTORY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, July 7, 1873.

There is a release at last from the Ministerial hitch which has continued for ten or twelve days. Signor Minghetti, the head of the new Cabinet, did not succeed in his efforts to form his board of royal councilors, in part of men picked out of the opposite party. As there is no call for any essential change of policy on the part of the Government, it is natural and proper that some of the old elements should enter into the composition of the new administration. For this reason no one is surprised that three or four members of the Ministry which went to pieces have become a part of the new Cabinet. Signor Visconte-Venosta, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is retained, and few will be disposed to deny that he has proved his fitness for the place by the past three or four years of successful management of his department. He has conjured away foreign intervention, and made fair weather all round the compass. Happily, the Ministerial crisis has not disturbed the general political condition of the country. It has rather given an opportunity to throw the log to show at what rate the ship is going.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Signor Minghetti has had long experience in the public business of Italy. Born at Bologna, and a former subject of the Pope, he was first called to fill a post under the Government of the Pontiff. Of liberal principles and a friend of national unity, he could not long remain in the service of the party which is in antagonism with both. His ability is acknowledged, and it is wholly devoted to the public cause. There is no deputy who is more rarely absent from his place in the Chamber, and he gives an example of diligence to the scores of delinquent members who hold their seats for the sterile honors of place more than from a conscientious regard to their duties as legislators. Minghetti, at the age of fifty-five, is in the full vigor of his powers. He is a great smoker, and is never without a cigar in his mouth, except when asleep or in his place in the Chamber. In his person he is rather inclined to the English style, with sandy or blondish complexion, and whiskers slightly sprinkled with gray. The activity of his talents is shown by his acceptance of the charge of the Department of Finance, in the failure for the moment to find one to assume those duties. He is a free and easy speaker, and of sufficiently cool blood not to be easily embarrassed or put off his guard.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has been doing nothing for the past ten days, or since it made its supreme effort by upsetting the Ministry. Its work is over for the season, and it only remains to be prorogued by the formality of a royal decree. The prospect is good for the present Parliament to hold on until another year. While the position of the Ministry was uncertain, no one knew whether a solution would be found by the dissolution of the Chamber and a general election, or a restoration of confidence by committing power to new hands. At least a temporary success has been attained by the use of the less costly and embarrassing of the two systems of means.

THE MILITARY QUESTION.

The military question, in connection with finance, is that which presents to the Ministry one of the greatest difficulties to be overcome. The plan at present laid out is to have a military force of 300,000 men ready to take the field. For this, and the other not extraordinary military expenses of the State, the annual sum of 165,000,000 of francs is needed. A larger expenditure than this cannot be provided for out of the actual resources at the command of the Minister of Finance. The fact is mentioned that it now costs to carry on the Government of the Kingdom a sum equal to that expended by France no further back than 1848, when that country had a population exceeding by 10,000,000 the present population of Italy, as well as much greater accumulated wealth. There are those of the party of the Left who wish to keep not less than 400,000 men on a war footing. The men can be found without difficulty, but to clothe and feed them costs so many more millions, and where can they be found without creating new debts at usurious rates; or cursing the country with increased paper issue; or putting on new taxes, which the people are ill able to bear. If Italy is not dragged into war she will be able, in the course of time, to hobble out of her difficulties, for the question of money is at the bottom of all. The Pope can be kept in a corner, but if his fractious language provoke an invasion of the country, if not its ruin, certainly great damage to it would be the result. The Ministry is consequently called upon to make great effort, at the same time to keep the peace, and to put the country in a condition to defend itself in case of war. The "Ship of State" must be neither stranded on a lee shore nor run on the rocks.

ELECTION AT THE CAPITAL.

Yesterday the Romans were occupied with their municipal election. Or rather such language does not convey the truth; for the great bulk of the population were thinking of almost anything else, and for the most part engrossed with their usual Sunday pleasures. Except by a few national flags hung out at the places of voting, no one would have known that an election was going on. So far as we are yet informed, only 2,000 or 3,000 votes were polled. The spirit of public life has not yet got a fair hold of this people. It cannot be said that the municipal affairs of Rome are badly managed, but the energy exhibited is not equal to the requirements of a situation making the largest demands. Count Pianciani, the acting Mayor, is a very efficient officer, but mayors are not elected by the people. They hold their appointments from the Crown.

FLORENTINE HISTORY.

A literary announcement is made the past week of sufficient interest to be worthy of mention. The Marquis Gino Capponi, is, perhaps, the noblest or most distinguished of living Tuscans. Although laboring for many years under the inconvenience of loss of sight, he has pursued, without intermission, his literary and scientific studies, and is regarded in Italy as a leading authority in such matters. An ample fortune and the seductions of a courtly society have not drawn his attention from his favorite pursuits. At the age of eighty-two, he possesses the mental and physical vigor of middle life. He is a noble specimen of a contemporary Italian, and the Florentines point him out with pride to foreign visitors. The Marquis Capponi has been engaged for many years upon the composition of a history of the Florentine Republic. It has long been ready for the press; but it has been the wish of the author to have his work reserved for posthumous publication. The solicitations of friends have caused the author to change what had become a settled determination, and an arrangement has been made with Barbèra, the leading Italian publisher, by which in a year or more the work will see the light. It is regarded as an event in Italian literary history, and as such the fact is given in this record.

THE SEASON.

We are now fairly in the Summer, and the inn-keepers of Rome have closed the *portoni* of their hostelries, as they are without guests. They are improving the time by getting ready for another year. By Autumn the accommodations of the city for foreign guests will be considerably increased. No small calculations are made upon the number of Americans—much larger than usual—expected here the coming Winter. Some hotels are adding one or two new floors, and much of that kind of work is going on for the enlargement of private lodging-houses. A great hotel, of 360 rooms, which has been for several years building, on a lot in the Via Nazionale, near the new American Church, is now completed, and waiting to be called the "Hotel Philadelphia," and a proprietor who can see his way clear to pay $30,000 annual rent.

MODERNIZING ROME.

Meanwhile the yellow-washing process actively goes on, and before long Rome will have so clean a face as to be hardly able to recognize herself. To artists and other lovers of picturesque color the loss will be great; but to those who can only see beauty in the spruceness of modern cities Rome will present a new claim to admiration. Some of the jewelers and dealers in mosaics, as well as the dealers in "her Majesty's Albert biscuits," who depend upon foreigners—Americans and English—have shut their shops for the Summer.

ANGELICO.

THE FAILURE OF H. I. KIMBALL.

A LIST OF THE GREAT GEORGIA SPECULATOR'S CREDITORS—HIS HISTORY—HOW HE CAME TO FAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 24.—The failure of H. I. Kimball, of Atlanta, Ga., the great hotel and railroad speculator in the South, the owner of the magnificent new H. I. Kimball House, of Atlanta, and other hotel property, creates much remark in this section, he being an Eastern man, and a former operator here. His liabilities are said to reach the enormous sum of $5,000,000, and the list of creditors include Morton, Bliss & Co. New-York, about $170,000; Fulton National Bank, Brooklyn, about $35,000; J. Boorman Johnston & Co., New-York, about $80,000; Russell Sage, New-York, about $80,000; Union Trust Company, New-York, about $75,000; Richard Irving & Co., New-York, about $100,000; Broadway Bank, New-York, about $133,000; Metropolitan Savings Bank, New-York, about $75,000; Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn, about $100,000; Adams Express Company, New-York, about $50,000; Kidd, Pierce & Co., New-York, about $275,000; Durham & Co., New-York, about $2,000; Henry Clews & Co., New-York, about $1,000,000; Gilead A. Smith & Co., New-York, about $200,000; Tredegar Iron-works, New-York, about $50,000; S. H. Kneeland, New-York, about $35,000; Pittsburg Locomotive-works, Pittsburg, Penn., $60,000; Henry S. Wells, New-York, about $25,000; H. K. Thurber & Co., New-York, about $40,000; A. J. Wheaton, New-York, about $10,000; Geo. Cook, New-Haven, Conn., about $5,500; Fisher & Bird, New-York, about $900; H. A. Johnson, New-York, $57,000; Patch & Co., New-York, $6,500; F. Kenting, New-York, $22,000; Nicol & Davidson, New-York, $12,000; Hurd & Co., New-York, $6,000; W. & J. Sloane, New-York, $13,000; W. H. Jenkins, New-York, $6,500; B. Shoninger, New-Haven, Conn., $2,000; L. Candee, New-Haven, Conn., $3,300; Kimball Bros., Boston, $6,000; Elliott National Bank, Boston, $1,207; Griffith & Thomas, New-York, $800.

The banks involved are nearly all secured. The Elliott National Bank of this city holds his paper as collateral signed by the other gentlemen, either of whom are perfectly responsible. Nearly all of his paper is secured by the signatures of solvent men, and representing to the immediate holders little more than a memorandum of something of which a perfect account is kept. The *Daily Advertiser* learns that Mr. Kimball was born at Hamlin Grant, in Maine, a short distance from Bethel, in 1832. His business life was begun at Norway, Me., where he assumed the direction of C. P. Kimball's carriage factory, having formerly acquired a knowledge of the business by apprenticeship in his native town. From there he went to New-Haven, where he occupied a similar position in the factory of G. D. Cook & Co., in which business he afterward acquired an interest. Here he remained until war broke out. The war greatly impaired the business of the firm, its market being confined mostly to the Southern States. This misfortune finally resulted in the failure of the firm, and Mr. Kimball immediately departed for Colorado, where he embarked in the mining business, interesting himself with the Bartola Company. He spent but about a year in this business, and report says he made some money during that time. Before the close of the war he came East as far as Chicago, where he opened a broker's office, doing some business and making a good many friends. Here he was sorely annoyed by creditors looking after the New-Haven wreck. He became very intimate with Mr. Pullman, the famous car manufacturer, and it is presumed that it was greatly owing to this gentleman's advice and influence that Mr. Kimball located in Georgia and prospered so rapidly. In a remarkably brief space of time he got control of the principal railway lines in that State, and gained a great influence throughout that part of the country. His natural ambition, encouraged by the strong desires of his friends, prompted him to engage in a disastrous hotel speculation—the building of the great H. J. Kimball House—which proved too much for his financial resources. His failure, two years ago, is said to be the result of the failure of Henry Clews & Co. to keep an agreement, by which a certain large amount of money was to be transferred to the use of Mr. Kimball. To this misfortune his business yielded, his property went under the auction hammer, and he disappeared. He is said to be in Switzerland now.

Messrs. Kimball Brothers, carriage manufacturers, No. 112 Sudbury-street, Boston, representing $6,000 in the list of creditors, are brothers of the debtor.

VISIT OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TO NEW-HAVEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 24.—The Seventy-first Regiment, which left New-York on the Continental at 4 P. M., arrived at this city at 8:30 P. M. The regiment was received on entering New-Haven Bay by a salute of artillery, and, on disembarkation, was met by the five companies of the Second Connecticut located in New-Haven, and received a most cordial reception. The streets were fairly ablaze with fire-works, and the residences of the citizens were illuminated all along the route. The visitors were halted at the Union Armory, and were formally welcomed by Col. Smith of the Second Connecticut, and Mayor Lewis, of New-Haven, after which the men enjoyed a bounteous collation. New-Haven has never before accorded so handsome a welcome to visiting military, and the "American Guard" is fairly overwhelmed with its reception. The Seventy-first numbers over 300 men, and the trip to the Elm City was thoroughly enjoyed. To-morrow the visitors will visit New-Haven's sea-side and Savin Rock, and enjoy a clam bake; and in the afternoon return, don the full dress, and hold a dress-parade on the Green. In the evening the officers will partake of a banquet at the Tontine.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE STATE DIVISION OF THE G. A. R.

TROY, N. Y., July 24.—The Grand Army of the Republic closed its session this morning. In the afternoon a grand picnic and army dinner were given the delegates, and in the evening a banquet at Harmony Hall. Among the exercises was the presentation of a gold watch, worth $250, to Quartermaster Gen. Joseph Forbes, of New-York. To-morrow the delegates will go to Saratoga Springs.

WASHINGTON.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS.

THE GENEVA AWARD—GOLD DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL BANKS—A NEW CUSTOMS CIRCULAR, &C.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—It is understood at the Treasury that if any members of the Syndicate receive any commissions in any form for any services which they may have rendered in connection with the payment of the Geneva award, such commission will be paid by the British Government, and not by the United States.

The Controller of the Currency states that if any of the New-York banks have reported, as bona fide gold deposits, gold which in reality is only security for loans, they have made false statements. It is not believed that the banks have been guilty of such false statements. It is quite possible, however, that the Bank Examiner may be directed to carefully scrutinize the alleged practice of using the same gold as a reserve and as a security for loans.

The Commissioner of Customs will soon issue a circular to collectors designed to facilitate the inspection and measurement of cargoes of grain and lumber imported on the northern frontier. It has been found that the present instructions seriously embarrass trade, without being of advantage to the revenue. Accordingly, hereafter, under certain conditions which are defined in the circular, lumber in bulk, consigned to ports in the interior, may be measured at the point of destination instead of the port of entry.

A Treasury official will soon make a tour of the chief Western cities for the purpose of making special examination of the blanks used by Customs collectors and of the method of their employment. It has been discovered that there is considerable carelessness in the use of blanks at some of the large cities, which often occasions serious embarrassment to the department, and in the case of official bonds has sometimes resulted in loss.

THE FORT SNELLING SALE.

All the official papers in the matter of the recent sale of Government property at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, have been received and carefully examined at the War Department. It is believed that the statements put in circulation in the West concerning this sale are the result of political malice.

POSTAL FACILITIES IN CHICAGO.

The Postmaster of Chicago arrived here today for the purpose of obtaining increased facilities for the postal service in that city. With the addition of forty letter-carriers, he promises to do for Chicago what has already been promised for New-York. Chicago is one of the cities whose service the Postmaster General has undertaken to make perfect.

The Treasury Department will soon begin an investigation into the affair of the Virginius for the purpose of discovering the legality of the license.

CHILDREN'S EXCURSION.

The *Daily Chronicle* to-day gave the first of a series of free excursions on the Potomac for poor children in imitation of the example of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SMOKING IN THE TREASURY.

A very useful rule has been permitted to fall into disuse in the Treasury building. There is a rule which absolutely prohibits smoking in all parts of it. The exceedingly inflammable nature of the material in the building, and the irreparable loss which would result from a fire, show the propriety of this rule. In this respect, during late years, the discipline has become lax, and it has become the habit of many people—for the most part persons not connected with the building—to smoke in the corridors. A few days since a person was seen smoking in the files-room, which is a mere tinder-box. The lesson of the Navy Department should prove a warning to the Treasury.

AN ENTHUSIAST.

The gentleman who, last Winter, sought to obtain some notoriety by causing a United States note to be protested, has again announced himself as an enemy of the Treasury Department. In a long communication, he states that the reason why the department desires to call in the issue of 1869 is the fact that on the back of that issue there is a legend, according to which the United States promises to pay the note in United States bonds.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE KUKLUX—THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation of prominent South Carolinians, headed by Hon. W. D. Porter Gen. J. B. Kershaw, and J. M. Sims, had an interview with Attorney General Williams this morning, and urged that a further prosecution of the Kuklux offenders in the South be discontinued, as that organization was broken up, and the cessation of the prosecutions would have a conciliatory effect upon all classes in that section. They also urged that those convicted and now serving out terms of sentence be pardoned. The Attorney General, in reply, said instructions had already been issued to stop the prosecutions against Kuklux offenders, except in very aggravated cases, and some of those convicted had already been pardoned. It was the policy of the President to pardon them all, keeping the most aggravated cases, however, until the last. The committee was much pleased with the encouragement given by the Attorney General, and will proceed to Long Branch to lay the matter before the President.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN—EXAGGERATED STATEMENTS CORRECTED—AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT.

An officially-prepared statement has been made in contradiction of a recent publication, stating that, including sales already made, reservations, grants by Congress, and other dispositions of the public land, the Government had already parted with 4,000,000 acres more than the whole area of the arable lands in the United States, and that there were no tillable lands left for settlers. The official statement recounts that as about a billion and a quarter of acres of the public domain, much of which has not yet been explored, remain to be surveyed, there is no reliable data by which the correctness or incorrectness of estimates can be determined. It is impossible to ascertain even approximately the number of acres covered by water or included in mountain ranges or deserts prior to the actual survey of this immense area, and, therefore, no reliance can be placed in the statement of the estimates alluded to. The grants and concessions to corporations and the reservations for Indians, &c., being for lands in places stated, of course include the water surface, the mountain ranges, deserts, marshes, and all kinds of untillable lands. As in the case of the swamp lands, the water lands included in these grants and reservations, having already been deducted, "uncultivable" lands should not have been counted in making up the lands granted and reserved, or, if so counted, the proper allowance should have been made. The grants to railroads, particularly to those known as Pacific roads, are through waste and mountainous districts, where the percentage of unproductive lands is much greater than in other portions of the United States. Therefore, a much larger deduction should be made for waste lands. In considering the grant to these roads, allowance should also be made for Indian reservations, which will ultimately revert to the United States, as well as for canceled homesteads and other entries, and also for unproductive lands included in tracts held by private parties in the older States, and sales heretofore made by the Government in the States containing public lands, and on grants of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections for school purposes, &c., &c. The aggregate of these additional items will probably amount to not less than 200,000,000 acres, so that instead of the United States having disposed of 4,000,000 acres of arable land more than it owns, it probably has left for disposal to settlers, after making all proper deductions, between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 acres.

THE CASE OF THE VIRGINIUS—ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The course of Commander Reed, of the United States steamer Kansas, in convoying the Virginius out of Aspinwall, meets with general official approbation. They say the fact that the Virginius landed men and arms on the island of Cuba to aid the cause of the insurgents does not subject her to being molested in a neutral port by a Spanish gun-boat. So far as the state of war on the island of Cuba is concerned, our Government has no official information of the fact, the rights of belligerents not being accorded to the insurgents by the United States. The offense of the vessel, therefore, can only be considered as smuggling, and to be punished for it by the Spaniards she must be caught in the act; otherwise they dare not molest her. Our own Government, it is true, upon receiving due information that the Virginius was engaged in smuggling arms or men for the Cuban insurgents, would take prompt measures to prevent its repetition, as in the case of the Resolute, an alleged Cuban volunteer. But a vessel in a foreign port, with her papers correct, is entitled to the protection of the nation under whose colors she sails, and therefore Commander Reed could not have acted otherwise than he did. When the Virginius lay in the port of Colon, April 23, 1872, nearly ready for sea, and the Spanish man-of-war Pizarro was watching her, and the Spanish commander was believed to have orders to detain the Virginius in that port or capture her in case of departure, our Minister to Colombia, Mr. Hurlbut, in a letter to the commander of the Kansas, who escorted the Virginius to sea at that time, said the only tangible matter capable of proof appeared to be that she ran the blockade of Cuba with an armed party of Cuban revolutionists and a cargo of munitions, proceeding from some port in Venezuela, and making a landing in the Eastern Department of Cuba. This was during the year before. The law, as he understood it, was—although the ship, during such voyage, was liable to capture, and could not and would not be reclaimed by the United States, such liability ceased when the unlawful voyage had been completed, and that no taint attached to the ship which would in any way justify forcible seizure and detention by Spanish cruisers. He did not admit it to be an offense against the neutrality laws of the United States to charter a steamer for the purpose named from Venezuela to Cuba. It certainly was not an offense for which Spain was entitled to capture the steamer except in the act, nor was an American vessel to be forcibly detained in neutral friendly waters upon mere suspicion, when she was ready for sea. Cleared in proper form she was entitled to the protection of the navy from insult or force. Minister Hurlbut sent a copy of this letter to the Secretary of State, who did not dissent from those views.

INQUIRY INTO TRANSPORTATION ROUTES TO THE SEA-BOARD.

Senator Windom, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Transportation, has just completed an extended tour, embracing New-York, Albany, Troy, Boston, Montreal, Oswego, Buffalo, Chicago, and Milwaukee, for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the various transportation routes and other subjects germane to the duties of his committee. At all points every possible facility was offered him, and a deep interest was manifested in the work of the committee. Much valuable information has already been obtained. Senator Windom is now pursuing the subject at the West, and expects to return to Washington in the course of two or three weeks, by which time he will be able to decide as to the time for calling the committee together, and also to name the points which it is desirable that the committee should visit.

REVENUE AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $252,254. The Customs receipts for the week ending July 12, amounted to $2,700,000.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH—A DOUBTFUL EXHIBIT.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 24.—The latest reports from Florida state the crops generally are two weeks behind last season. Three weeks ago heavy rains throughout the State caused much grass, but planters were overcoming it, when rain began last week, doing great damage. Caterpillars have made their appearance throughout Middle and West Florida, but as yet have done but little harm. The next two weeks will determine the extent of the injury from this source. Experiments made with Paris green as a caterpillar destroyer have proved highly successful. The corn crop is reported good. In Alabama cotton is looking much better than it did four or five weeks ago, and if worms do not interfere the crop in the State will be larger than last year. The worms have made their appearance much earlier than usual, and are reported on every plantation. They have done but little damage, and the mischief, if any, will come from the third crop of worms, which are expected three weeks hence. The cotton crop is three weeks later than last year, and indications are that, all things considered, the yield will not be so great. The corn crop is bad on low lands in consequence of the early heavy rains which drowned out the grains. Uplands will produce an average crop. From Georgia cotton reports are conflicting. South-western Georgia gives indications of a good crop. The plants are small, but healthy and well-developed. The crop is about as early in this section as last year. In Middle and Eastern Georgia crops are a good deal later, but much better than sometime since, and an average yield may be expected. Parts of Eastern Georgia suffered severely from drouth, but no general damage sustained. For the past few days heavy rains have been general throughout the State and still seem to prevail, which may improve crops, though it is now impossible to say to what extent. The caterpillar scare is about over, and no serious damage is expected from this quarter. The corn crop is generally reported fine, and other cereals turned out well. Partial reports from South Carolina say heavy and continuous rains in the early Summer caused the abandonment of cotton lands, though not to any considerable extent. The crop is backward there, as in Alabama, but later accounts are more encouraging and an average crop will perhaps be made.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The barometer has fallen since Wednesday night at all stations east of the Rocky Mountains, except in Maine and Dakota. The lowest pressure is over the Upper Lakes; the temperature has risen over the lower Mississippi Valley and upper lake region; it has fallen over the lower lakes and Eastern States; calms, with partly cloudy weather, are now reported from the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf coasts, where south-easterly and south-westerly winds prevailed, with cloudy weather and rain during Thursday; north-easterly winds, and partly cloudy and clear weather are reported from the Middle and Eastern States; south-east and south-west winds, with cloudy and threatening weather, from the upper lakes; north-west winds, rising barometer, and clear weather, prevail in the extreme North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

On Friday, for the Gulf States, southerly winds, higher temperature, pretty cloudy weather, and on the coasts local rains; for the South Atlantic States, south-easterly winds, with local storms; for the Middle and Eastern States generally clear weather with higher temperature, followed Friday evening by occasional local storms; for the lower lake region falling barometer, higher temperature, south-westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and local rains; for the upper lakes and North-west, rising barometer, lower temperature, north-west and south-west winds, and clear or clearing weather; for the Ohio Valley, westerly winds, clear or partly clear weather, high temperature and possibly a local storm.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE

SPAIN.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS IN VALENCIA.

MADRID, July 24.—A collision between the inhabitants of Valencia and the Republican troops in that city is apprehended. Desertions from the Government forces in Valencia continue.

BARCELONA, July 24.—The gendarmerie of this city to the number of 250 have joined the Carlist forces.

THE INSURGENT SPANISH STEAMER CAPTURED BY THE PRUSSIAN FRIGATE.

MADRID, July 24.—The Prussian frigate, dispatched by the German Consul in pursuit of the Spanish war-steamer Vigilante, which was captured by the insurgents, overhauled and captured her en route for Almeria, whither she was bound, for the purpose of proclaiming that Province an independent Canton. Señor Galves, a Deputy to the Cortes, was in command of the Vigilante.

The German Ambassador has offered to deliver the captured vessel into the hands of the Government.

A dispatch from the town of Figueras, in the province of Gerond, says the gates of the city have been closed, the streets barricaded, and the authorities were prepared for defense against the insurgents. A number of Carlists have been arrested, and six priests suspected of intriguing for Don Carlos have been thrown into prison.

A GRAVE SUBJECT—PRUSSIA AND SPAIN.

PARIS, July 24.—The *Journal de Paris* today says the project of placing a prince of the House of Hohenzollern upon the throne of Spain has not been abandoned. A number of discontented Carlist leaders and former Liberal Unionists are said to favor the Hohenzollern candidacy.

The *Journal* also says the Curé of Santa Cruz was proclaimed a rebel by Don Carlos for being concerned in the intrigue.

SECESSION OF THE MINORITY OF THE CORTES—THE INSURGENTS AT CARTHAGENA—INSURRECTION EVERYWHERE.

BAYONNE, July 24.—Advices received here from Carlist sources state that the minority in the Cortes intend to leave Madrid and go to Carthagena, where they purpose establishing a separate Government. They are endeavoring to induce Señor Pi y Margall to accompany them.

From the same source it is learned that the insurgents at Carthagena have enlisted 10,000 men of different nationalities in their cause, and increased their forced contributions upon the inhabitants to $80,000.

Col. Naza has left Madrid for the purpose of fomenting an insurrection in the province of Jaen. His arrest has been ordered by the Government.

FRANCE.

COMPOSITION OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE—A GRAND CATHEDRAL.

PARIS, July 24.—The Permanent Committee of the Assembly, to sit at Versailles during the recess of that body, is composed of ten members of the Right and Centre, seven members of the Left, and one Bonapartist.

The bill authorizing the construction of the Church of the Sacred Heart, a grand cathedral, on the heights of Montmartre, overlooking Paris, passed the Assembly to-day, after an exciting debate, in the course of which much violent religious partizanship was evoked.

It is probable that the Assembly will adjourn on Thursday next.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE—HE REJECTS THE EVIDENCE OF THE PRUSSIANS IN HIS FAVOR.

PARIS, July 24.—The Duke d'Aumale today asked leave of absence from the Assembly for the purpose of presiding over the Court-martial which is to try Marshal Bazaine.

Prince Frederick Charles of Germany has tendered to Marshal Bazaine evidence in his favor on his trial for the surrender of Metz. The Marshal, however, declines to permit the evidence to be introduced.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS AT WORK IN FRANCE—GREAT LABOR STRIKES TO BE ORGANIZED.

PARIS, July 24.—The Government has received information, which it regards as trustworthy, that instructions have been issued from the head of the Internationals in London to its subordinates in France to organize for a series of labor strikes throughout the Republic, to be carried into effect during the coming recess of the Assembly. Increased vigilance on the part of the local authorities is ordered, and contact of the soldiery with foreigners is prohibited.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND—DEATH OF BARON WOLVERTON.

LONDON, July 24.—The Western and North-western counties in England were visited by a severe thunder-storms yesterday, causing great damage to property and the crops.

Baron Wolverton died this morning.

His eldest son, Hon. George Grenfell Glyn, Joint Secretary to the Treasury and famous as a Parliamentary whip, will succeed to the baronetcy. It is probable that Mr. Thomas Brassey, member of Parliament for Hastings, will become the whip in the House of Commons in place of Mr. Glyn, when the latter goes to the House of Lords.

RESCUE OF SAILORS.

The ship Julia, from Philadelphia, for Hamburg, put into Deal, to-day, to land three men, who were rescued from the schooner Gilmas Dickenson, while the latter was foundering off Cape Cod.

AN ORANGE DEMONSTRATION IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, July 24.—The Orangemen of Armagh made a demonstration yesterday in honor of the visit of a number of delegates from Canadian lodges. Fully 5,000 persons participated. There was no disorder.

RUSSIA.

RETURN OF THE GRAND DUKE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has returned from his command with the expedition against the Khan of Khiva. He arrived in this city to-day.

KHIVA.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN KHIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—A dispatch from Khiva says the decree issued by the Khan on the 24th ult., totally abolishing slavery throughout his dominions, provides that all persons held in bondage shall be made citizens or returned to their native countries.

FORTUNE-TELLERS IN TROUBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 24.—Mme. Wilmarth, Mrs. Dr. Jennings, and Mme. Germans, against whom charges have been brought of fortune-telling, keeping for sale drugs, &c., to be used for illicit purposes, &c., had a hearing to-day and were held in [illegible] bail, each, for trial.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

READING OF THE BIBLE.

THE OPPOSITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS—NEW SCHOOLS SPRINGING UP—THE CAPITA ALLOWANCE.

Nowhere has the public school system reached so near to perfection as in this State, and more especially in this City. Its school buildings, appointments, teachers, and course of instruction are models for the imitation of other communities. With a large Roman Catholic population the practice of Bible-reading in the schools has been violently and frequently assailed. The ground of opposition is that the Douay version of the sacred writings received as orthodox by the Catholics, differs materially from the Bible in general use, which is denominated by the Romanists as the Protestant Bible. Without reviewing the arguments pro and con for this statement, it may be said truthfully that there are no historical events narrated in either Bible in which the slight differences existing could not be corrected according to the received notions of the two religions by religious teachers of either persuasion, and there are no well-authenticated instances where attempts have been made to impress doctrinal points upon the minds of scholars. Bible instruction in the schools is simply a reading of the Scriptures, and nothing more. Everybody will remember the effort of Roman Catholics to force a discontinuance of Bible reading in the schools and the indignation of Protestants thereat. The attempt was defeated at the time, but under Tammany rule the prejudices of Catholics were pandered to in every way, and though the regulations of the schools required that the Bible should be read daily, Catholic teachers were appointed whenever it was possible, and Bible reading was virtually dispensed with in many schools. A quiet triumph was thus secured by the Catholics, and it seemed that they would be satisfied. Such, however, was not the case. The busy clergy, fearful of losing their influence upon their people, and eager to make proselytes, looked with a jealous eye upon the growth and prosperity of the public schools. They saw Catholic parents sending their children to these institutions, and apparently well pleased with the system. The clergy set themselves to work to spread dissatisfaction among those who attended their churches. The catechism, they said, was not taught there in the schools, and the children were growing up without any idea of the true religion. Protestants were satisfied to leave the question of religious instruction solely to their churches, Sunday-schools, and home influences, and so, perhaps, were the masses of Catholics. The Catholic clergy were notable for energetic action. Where the power and prosperity of their Church is concerned, they commenced the establishment of schools on a small scale in their church parishes. These schools were, and many are still, held in the basements of churches in different parts of the City, and in some instances school-houses have been built. The schools are generally under the management of the Christian Brothers—a well-known Roman Catholic Society—and the supervision of the parish priest. Strenuous efforts are made by the priest and brothers to attract as many scholars to their schools as possible, and these efforts, being made periodically, have come to be called, among public school teachers in Catholic districts, as raids upon their scholars. Political influence has been used to aid the clergy in their enterprise, and politicians have repeatedly endeavored to have laws passed to extend the benefits of the Public School Fund to these sectarian schools. Nothing has so far resulted from these political efforts, except that very justly the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum School has a participation in the school fund in common with several purely Protestant institutions. The astute clergy, while finding it a difficult matter to shake the public school system from its firm foundation, or to keep their own schools up to the excellent standard the others continued to preserve, and while not appearing to do so, have steadily enticed as many children away from the public schools to their own as it was possible for them to do. To understand the effect of this action it is necessary to be conversant with the manner in which the public schools are supported. From the annual report of the board for 1871, it appears that under the provision of the third, fifteenth, and sixteenth sections of the School act, passed July 3, 1851, and subsequently amended, the board was entitled (in 1871) to the following amounts of money:

1. Amount from State derived from the State school tax of 1¼ mills on the taxable value of real and personal property	$428,047 62
2. An equal amount from the City and County	428,047 62
3. One-twentieth of one per cent. on the taxable property of the City of New-York ($1,047,427,049)	523,713 52
4. Ten dollars per capita on the whole number of children taught during the year ending 1st October, 1870, as per official reports on file	2,167,680 00
Total	$3,547,488 76

The amount derived from the State School tax is paid on condition that the City and County raise an equal amount by taxation. The tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on the taxable property of the City and County is made under a law of 1812, and $10 per head on the children taught is appropriated by the City Government to meet current expenses. The $10 are appropriated for each pupil taught in the schools in each preceding year. Every year the board predicates its annual estimate of the necessary expenses to carry on the school system upon the sum of money derived from the sources enumerated in the table.

As the total of payments in 1871 was $2,455,681 01, it will be seen that the per capita appropriation is the main reliance of the board to keep the schools in a proper state of efficiency. The continual drain of scholars from the schools must, therefore, necessarily weaken the financial strength of the system. In some districts of the City the Roman Catholic population is largely in excess of the Protestant, and the schools in these districts from which Catholic children are withdrawn, must, of course, be greatly embarrassed. In Brooklyn the state of things is very much the same as in New-York. Mention was made in yesterday's TIMES of the sectarian school movement inaugurated in St. Paul's Church, in Court-street, by Father Maguire, and the fact that there is now an active movement among the clergy of Brooklyn and this City to establish schools in opposition to the public schools, was alluded to.

FATHER O'FARREL'S SCHOOL.

Father O'Farrel's proposed school in the First Ward is a case in point. Father O'Farrel is in charge of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Barclay-street. He has secured the lease of building-lots in New-Church-street, between Thames and Cedar. Here he intends to erect a school-house for the accommodation of 500 male scholars, while at the same time the school established some time ago in the basement of his church will be kept open for female scholars.

Father O'Farrel states that the new school will be opened about the 1st of September, the "Lord willing." As the school fund increases improvements will be made and the new building will be enlarged for the accommodation of 1,000 male and female pupils. The contracts for the new school-house were awarded last week, and a considerable amount of money has been raised for the enterprise. The school, like the other parochial schools, will be under the care of the Christian Brothers. The Father says that he will depend for his scholars principally upon the children who are running at large in the ward without educational advantages. It is stated in the neighborhood that the cost of the school will be $80,000, and that $20,000 have been raised and paid. Public school No. 29, in Greenwich-street, will be only around the corner from the new school-house, and it would seem that this portion of the ward has been selected for the latter because of its close contiguity to the public school. Mr. P. G. Duffy, the Principal of the public school, says that there are not more than twenty-five Protestant scholars in his school, the bulk being children of Roman Catholic parents. He has a large and regular attendance of pupils, and the school is now in a high state of efficiency. He professes to believe that the parochial school, while it may injure the primary school of the ward, will not affect the grammar school, which is very popular with the people. There are others, however, who are strongly of the opinion that Father O'Farrel's school will force the closing of the public school, for want of scholars, and consequently the necessary support from the per capita allowance.

THE REBEL LOSS OF GETTYSBURG

Gen. Pendleton's statement in a public lecture that Gen. Longstreet was responsible for the loss to the rebels of the battle of Gettysburg, has called out a letter from ex-Gov. B. G. Humphreys, of Mississippi, who commanded a brigade in Longstreet's corps at that time. Gen. Humphreys gives a vivid account of the three days' battle, and contends that it was not Gen. Longstreet who disobeyed orders, but that Gen. J. E. B. Stuart is possibly most responsible for the Gettysburg disaster. After reviewing the principal events of the battle, the Governor says:

"Nearly ten years have now passed by since the battle of Gettysburg, and with many Gettysburg seems to be an enigma. They seem to be unwilling to accept Lee's self-accusation. His overweening confidence in Stuart, they fear, reflects too much on his sagacity as a General; and as Stuart was a pet in high feather with the army and the country, the story of his disregard of Lee's instructions, by making a brilliant dash and fruitless foray on Meade's rear, instead of being on his front and keeping Lee informed, must be lost sight of and forgotten. Again: Ewell was charged with losing the victory at Gettysburg, by failing to seize Gulps Hill and Cemetery Ridge on the first day. Ewell was then living, and being in good odor with the Confederates, readily squelched the idea of making him the scape-goat of Gettysburg. Now, nine years after the battle comes Longstreet's turn, and not being in high feather and good odor with the Southern people, his 'unworthy ambition' and 'ill-temper with Lee' is readily accepted as the true solution of the enigma of the loss of Gettysburg. My love for the true soldiers of the Southern Confederacy, true when we needed friends, has not failed me, and I may be but too prone to defend them; yet, I am persuaded, that when an impartial history of our civil war can be written, the military fidelity and heroic record of James Longstreet will shine bright among the brightest ornaments of the Confederate struggle for liberty and the independence of the South."

AN IMPERIAL BETROTHAL.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of July 12 says: "It is pleasant when the scent of orange-blossoms is wafted over the somewhat flowerless fields of politics; and such is the case this morning. We are enabled to announce the fact that a marriage has been arranged between his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrowna, the only daughter of the Czar of Russia. This intelligence will be received by the whole English nation with general satisfaction; for to the natural sympathy which all weddings awaken is here added the exalted fortunes of the betrothed pair, and the interest attaching to the land and lineage of the bride. Between the people of this country and the royal family of these realms there exists a very close and exceptional sympathy. As was shown on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' illness, the personal fortunes of the members of the reigning dynasty come home very closely to English hearts; and we may say, without exaggeration, that the marriage of any one of our royal princes or princesses excites much the same interest throughout the length and breadth of our world-wide Empire as would be caused to any private household by a like event affecting one of its inmates. As our sailor prince—as a member of the profession which all Englishmen love and honor—the Duke of Edinburgh has a special hold on our natural affections. With us there is an old-fashioned prejudice in favor of young men assuming the duties of married life, and becoming heads of families while still in their full vigor and prime. The late President Lincoln expressed a genuine Anglo-Saxon sentiment when, on receiving from Lord Lyons the official announcement of the Prince of Wales' marriage, he rejoined with the genial remark, 'Go thou and do likewise.' The Duke of Edinburgh is now within a few months of entering on his thirtieth year; the Princess whose hand is about to be conferred upon him, is some ten years his junior, and is reported to be possessed of great personal attractions and intelligence. The approaching union, it may be fairly said, offers every reasonable prospect of happiness. The Princess, we are given to understand, will retain the faith—that of the Orthodox Greek Church—in which she has been born and bred; but the children of the royal pair, if their union should be blessed with offspring, will, it is stated, be brought up in the Protestant creed of this country.

In point of rank and station, the Prince and Princess will stand upon an equal footing, and both Russia and England will have just cause to be proud of the alliance contracted by these two distinguished members of their reigning dynasties. To speak first of the bride, she is the daughter of the Czar of all the Russias, the sister of the Czarewitch, destined, one day, according to the ordinary probabilities of life, to ascend the throne of Russia as Alexander III. As to the royal bridegroom, apart from his rank as Prince of the blood royal of England, he is the heir to the Dukedom of Coburg, the brother-in-law of the Crown Prince of Germany, and of Prince Louis of Hesse; and both bride and bridegroom are connected by a kindred family tie of almost blood relationship with the Crown Prince of Denmark and the King of Greece. In the whole "Almanach de Gotha" there will not be found the names of any royal couple entitled to claim kinship with so many and so powerful sovereigns. In these democratic days, the dignity of royal dynasties depends rather on the magnitude of their possessions and on the greatness of their power than on the antiquity of their lineage. The Guelphs, it is true, were sovereign princes centuries before the Romanoffs were heard of in the ranks of royalty, and the Prince, as a son of Queen Victoria, stands in the succession to a throne which was great and powerful for hundreds of years before Russia emerged from barbarism. On the other hand the Emperor of Russia may fairly claim to be the equal of any European sovereign in rank and dignity; and the children of this Anglo-Russian union may justly boast hereafter with equal pride that their father was a son of England and their mother a daughter of Russia.

We have no doubt that the royal marriage will give rise upon the Continent to any number of ingenious rumors of international alliances and secret compacts. But we are convinced that the union between the Houses of Romanoff and Guelph 'possesses,' to use the stereotyped phrase, 'no political significance.'"

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

A short story of almost unparalleled neglect and ill-treatment of helpless children is this, from the Montreal *Witness*, of Monday last: "At the corner where a narrow, dirty lane strikes Jurors-street stands an old and dingy wooden house. Beneath it is a cellar, with different compartments for the different inmates of the house, and a low window with its boarding rotted away gives a filthy slope down into each compartment. This cellar is so low that on entering one has to stoop down to avoid striking his head against the black and cobweb-covered beams that support the floor of the room above. The earth floor of this cellar is foul with decaying garbage of various kinds, and has an abominable, musty smell. Altogether it is a sickly, typhoid-breeding place, where no Christian would send his dog to sleep. Yet in one division of this horrible hole sometimes four and sometimes two children have often crept to sleep on a little straw in the corner. The eldest of the four, who is idiotic, is under ten; the next two are bright and intelligent; and the fourth is deaf and dumb. All of them are only half clad, and as dark as Indians with dirt. The youngest of the two sensible boys—Patsey, his brother calls him—used to be afraid when he heard the rats squeaking and running round, and cried; but Sam, the second boy, would put his arms round him and pull the straw up about his bare feet and tell him 'never to mind, he would'nt let 'em touch him.' During the day the boys used to run about the streets, (the silly one has been lost for days at a time and been taken to the police station; the little deaf mute, about four years old, has been lost too,) living on charity and nearly always going to bed hungry. Yet the two who can talk say they would a great deal rather live that way than go back and stay with their stepmother in the house; and the stepmother on her part is very well pleased to let them go. The artless way in which the two children who can talk tell of their troubles makes one shudder—how they have been cuffed, and beaten black and blue, and kept half starved by that woman; and their puny limbs, pinched look, and the marks of blows are only too good evidence of it; but horribly as they have been used, it is worse with the two who cannot talk. Sammy says of them, 'It ain't a beatin' but a kickin' she gives 'em! She ketches 'em by the hair of the head and slings 'em about and kicks 'em like a football.' Think of that for a silly boy! that itself is enough to make him imbecile. And think of that for a little dumb thing that can't complain! If calves or pigs were treated that way there would very soon be an outcry for Mr. Gailey. Badly off as are these children now, it would have been worse for them but for the kindness of one or two kind-hearted neighbor women, who sometimes give them a bit of bread and clean them up a little, though, in their poverty, they have children enough of their own to attend to. It would not appear so strange a case if the parents were wallowing drunkards; but it is not so. The father is a well-fed, comfortably-dressed man, who earns not less than $14 a week; and the stepmother is a hearty, full-faced woman, and, in the eyes of the poverty-stricken people around, a splendidly-dressed woman. Yet they ill-treat these poor boys in a way that no wild beast would use its offspring, and all this goes on within a block or two of Craig-street."

END OF A CANAL SCHEME.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of July 3, says: "During the last ten or fifteen years, but especially since Prussia obtained by the Treaty of Prague, in 1866, the sole possession of the former Danish Duchies, on the still unfilled condition of restoring to Denmark the Danish part of Schleswig, a canal, to be dug through some part of the Cimbrian peninsula, has frequently been spoken of, with the view of connecting the North Sea and the Baltic and of opening to navigation a shorter cut between the two seas exempt from the dangers besetting, not only in Winter, but also during the equinoctial storms, the way round Cape Scague. Numerous have been the projects started for such a canal, bitter the contention of places, each claiming that its outlet should be within its precincts, most complicated the calculations made to show the immense advantages to be obtained for trade and the large profits accruing to shareholders. Every two or three months some notice as to a new scheme having been elaborated, or some fresh chance having turned up, ran through the German papers, always willing to occupy themselves with what seemed to them a great national undertaking, rivaling, if not actually beating, the Suez Isthmus, and not only opening to trade a new highway of immense importance, but doubling at the same time the maritime strength of Germany by putting its two fleets at Kiel and at Wilhelmshafen in easy and immediate connection. But by some strange fate each scheme however pompously announced, proved as short-lived as its predecessors, and speedily vanished to give place to a new one, as eagerly accepted and as promptly disappearing. Something has now happened which will probably settle all doubts about the matter for a long time. The idea has been discussed in the German Parliament and, with the quiet and cool sense which is, perhaps, his most characteristic quality, Gen. Count Moltke has in a short speech, of which every sentence is to the point, shown the absurdity of the calculations hitherto made, proving in a way which admits of no contradiction the perfect folly of squandering upon such a work the millions it would devour, without any corresponding commercial or military utility whatever."

BRAZIL.

THE CHURCH AND MASONRY—DEFEAT OF THE BISHOP—THE CLERICALS' WORKINGS—SOUTH AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, June 25, 1873.

The famous decision of the Council of State, on the appeal made to the Crown against the arbitrary proceeding of the Bishop of Pernambuco was published on the 15th inst. It was accompanied by an official communication from the Minister of the Empire to the Bishop, in which the whole matter is briefly recapitulated, and the resolution taken by the Government plainly stated.

A SERMON FOR THE BISHOP.

His reverence is distinctly told that he is in the wrong upon every point at issue; that no decrees of the councils or apostolic letters can have effect in Brazil, without first receiving the "placet" of the Government; that the Papal bulls against the Masonic societies have never received that "placet;" that Masonry, as a secret society, is permitted by the civil law, has no religious object, and does not conspire against the Catholic religion; that the civil power alone can deal with the organic constitution of the brotherhoods in Brazil; that the brotherhood which appeals has not failed in any of its duties by declining to expel, at the order of the Bishop, those of its members who refused to abjure Masonry; and that finally his reverence committed a violent and illegal act when he presumed to interdict the entire brotherhood for such a cause. Thus "the first pillar of Brazilian society" (as this young Bishop was called the other day in Parliament) has been somewhat shaken of late, if not quite brought to the ground. The Government gives him one month to call in his pastorals of interdiction, bulls of excommunication, &c. If at the end of that time (July 12) the effects of his arbitrary course have not ceased, then it is intimated that some other more energetic step will be taken without delay.

THE BISHOP'S COURSE.

It does not seem to be generally believed here that the Bishop will submit to this censure of the civil power, or that he will obey its mandates. He has certainly shown pluck, and is quite willing to become a martyr. In the Chambers, speakers on the Ultramontane side have praised him to the skies. We are told that, although a young man of twenty-eight, he is "distinguished for his wisdom, his virtues, and his evangelical courage." When told that the bulls of excommunication he was showering upon the Masons had never received the "placet" of this Government, he scornfully replied, "I recognize no Government but Rome."

The signs, then, are not that the question has been settled once for all, but rather that the great struggle for supremacy between Church and State, which has convulsed other and more advanced nations, and latterly Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium, is about to be entered upon here in Brazil.

THE CLERICALS.

There is no doubt that the clerical party here in the capital were very much demoralized at first by the bold attitude of the Government. Rio Branco, in his speech, foreshadowed the decision of the Council of State, and used language which might easily be termed defiant. Then a report got abroad that the Bishop of Rio had decided not to have the customary procession on Corpus Christi Day, because he feared Rio Branco would insist, as Prime Minister, upon taking part in it, and as he was at the same time a Grand Master of Masonry, and so an excommunicated person, such participation in a religious act would be "a scandal to the Church." The papers harped upon this theme down to the morning of the 12th instant, (the day of the procession,) and whether the Bishop was frightened away from his post or not, the street procession did not take place, nor did his reverence even appear at the church, where a large congregation was gathered, as usual. A line was formed, however, and a tour of the church made inside, Rio Branco marching at the side of the officiating priest, and holding up one of the supports of the canopy.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Within a week the attitude of the Government has been less bold, and praises, which at first were freely bestowed, are now gradually changing into criticisms and bitter censures. The President of Pernambuco, who defended the Bishop in his acts, and whose rude dispersal of the people on the 16th of last month, by the military, excited the indignation of the country, is still retained in power. Then, the news from Europe that the Brazilian Minister at Rome had joined with the French Minister in offers of aid and protection to the Vatican, when a new Pope is to be chosen, has proved anything but welcome intelligence to the Ministry just at this moment. A member of the Senate, in considering this fact, the other day, asked a question which certainly is very like a poser: "Why," said he, "should we be so eager to aid and protect the Vatican, when its agents here are openly and persistently violating the laws and constitution of Brazil?" As the difficulties of the Ministry multiply, the clericals take heart, and there is no doubt that the bishops and their adherents will yet exert a powerful influence over the politics of the country.

THE RIVER PLATE.

From the River Plate we have received of late no important news. The financial crisis in Buenos Ayres had made business operations difficult, while the preparations for the coming presidential campaign continued to occupy the chief place in the public mind.

ENTRE RIOS.

Nothing disastrous had occurred in Entre Rios, though it was known that the cities of Paraná and Conceiçao were surrounded and partially occupied by hostile forces. Jordan had not fought any battle, but he had gained some troops by desertion from the Government side.

PARAGUAY.

In Paraguay, at last accounts, confusion and anarchy were the order of the day; and it may be safely believed that if Brazilian troops did not occupy Asuncion, the contagion would have reached that point, too, long ago. Caballero, at present encamped in Carapeguá, is at the head of a force of rebels sufficiently large to easily hold his own against the Government troops. Many members of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice at Asuncion had tendered their resignations, not wishing to serve under the new President. The Chamber of Deputies had sanctioned a decree ordering the confiscation of the property of all those engaged in the revolution, in defiance of the terms of the Constitution.

A CHILIAN EXPOSITION.

Chili, we learn, has decided to have a Universal Exposition in 1875. TIRADENTES.

THE PAYMENT OF THE ALABAMA INDEMNITY.

The payment of the Alabama penalty has, the *Economist* says, been managed with unexpected facility. "It is not, we believe, altogether concluded, but still by much the greatest part of it is paid. It has, we believe, been managed somewhat in this way: A contract was made with three principal firms in the city, who contracted to pay the money for us in Washington, and who had the option of doing it in three ways. First—If the contractors chose to deposit gold on our account in America, they were to be allowed to draw drafts on England, which the Bank of England would honor, and which would be debited in due course to the Exchequer account. Secondly—If the contractors so deposited the money, they were also to have the right of telegraphing to their agents here a weekly statement of the amount; and on its receipt the Government would at once pay it here at a fixed rate of exchange. Thirdly—The contractors here had the option, which we believe they have largely exercised, of paying in due five-twenty bonds, which the American Treasury has advertised for payment. The contractors are said to guarantee the payment of these bonds on presentation; but this, though formally necessary, is in practice of no account. Nothing can be better than paying the American Government in its own due acceptances, and nothing more certain than that it will pay them at maturity. The operation has certainly as yet been exceedingly successful. Indeed, so far from its having carried gold from hence to America, gold is now coming from America to England."

A WOMAN SLAYS A PANTHER.

The country papers just now abound in accounts of encounters with wild beasts. The Pittsburg *Commercial* supplies one, in correspondence from Lock Haven, Penn., as follows: "On Thursday last a party of young women went out from Queen's Run to the mountain just back of the settlement, gathering huckleberries. One of them, Jerusha Bryan, advanced a little further into the woods than the others, when she was attacked by a huge panther. Her companions, hearing the brute scream, sought safety in flight, but Miss Bryan, finding escape impossible, determined to stand her ground, and seizing a huge pine knot, gave her enemy battle. The contest was a close one for a few minutes, but human courage, judgment, and coolness soon triumphed over brute strength, and the heroic woman soon had the satisfaction of laying the blood-thirsty monster dead at her feet. Her garments were torn into shreds, and her face and arms badly scratched, but she walked home with a firm step and the light of triumph in her eye. The dead panther was soon afterward found by the people of Queen's Run, and proved on measurement to be six feet ten inches long." The correspondent adds that Jerusha is the lion of the place; and well she may be—if the story is true.

A CALIFORNIA COLONY.

Westminster is a thriving colony in Los Angeles County, California, situated about midway between Anaheim and Anaheim Landing. The *Southern California* thus speaks of it: "Among the most notable features of this colony, and one that will most particularly commend it to the notice of strangers, are the flowing artesian wells, of which there are thirty-one. They all give forth splendid streams of water, the average flow being about 2,500 gallons per hour—enough to irrigate at least eighty acres of orchard land. The depth of the wells varies from 70 to 190 feet; only a few of them, however, being over 100 feet in depth. In July, 1872, the Westminster Well-boring Association was formed by the colonists. The number of shares was limited to twenty, and the price fixed at $20 each. With the money thus obtained well-boring instruments were purchased, and by subsequently levying an assessment of $5 per share, they now possess the most complete apparatus in the State. The manner in which the association work may be stated as follows: They hire a foreman to superintend the boring, and the shareholder desiring a well has the machinery and foreman furnished him. The first well costs him nothing but his own labor, but should he desire a second well, ten cents per foot is charged. Those not owning stock in the association are required to pay $1 a foot. The money thus earned has been found sufficient for the payment of the foreman's wages and all incidental expenses. The well-pipe is procured in Anaheim from Steward & Hill, and costs from eighty cents to $1 25 per foot. Nearly every settler in the colony has planted more or less trees and vines. A great many have willow fences around their farms, and in some instances they are surrounded by the more beautiful but more costly pepper tree. The following orchard-trees have been planted on the various farms of the colony: 2,500 almond, 1,200 walnut (three years old,) and 500 different varieties of fruit-trees. Of vines there are 150,000 Mission and 25,000 White Muscot, while there are still in nursery rows 5,000 oranges and lemons, 10,000 seedling almonds, 5,000 walnuts, 1,000 seedling apricots, and 300 young grafted fruit-trees. The soil embraces dark, damp, rich, and also light sandy loam, and retains the moisture a remarkably long time, some of the irrigable land being moist eight inches below the surface, though no rain has fallen since February. As might be expected, under the combined influence of soil, climate, and water, the crops look remarkably well; the rye especially being large and well filled. The growing corn promises a large yield, while vegetables of all kinds grow in luxurious abundance. If farming can be made to pay anywhere in Southern California, it certainly ought to be a profitable pursuit in Westminster; if a plenitude of water and a rich soil are all that is necessary to the growth of the cereals, then the colonists of Westminster have no lack of material out of which to carve a goodly inheritance."

A PARDON FORFEITED.

The Committee on Pardons of the Massachusetts Executive Council have an application for the pardon of a man now confined for life in the State Prison, whose history is, in brief, as follows: "On the 15th of August, 1860, the dwelling-house of George Worcester, in the town of Harvard, was burned, and a man named Clark Fairbanks, who resided in the town, and had had some difficulty with Mr. Worcester, was suspected so strongly of having set the fire that he was arrested, tried, and convicted of arson, being sentenced Oct. 21, 1861, to imprisonment for life in the State Prison. He was at once conveyed to that institution and put at work, behaving himself remarkably well. In the early part of 1871 an application by petition was made to Gov. Claflin for his pardon, the petition being signed by the Selectmen of Harvard, the District Attorney for Worcester County, under whom Fairbanks was convicted, and other well-known citizens who were conversant with the case, and setting forth that the house was burned in the day time, and that no person was in it at the time; and that as the prisoner had borne a good character before the offense was committed, the clemency of the Executive was asked for. Of course, the petition went to the customary committee of the Executive Council, and on their recommendation a pardon was granted April 29, 1871, but this pardon was granted on condition that if the recipient was convicted of any other crime he should return and serve out the sentence for arson. Of course, Fairbanks was much elated at the success of his friends, and promised to settle down steadily to work. So far as we are informed, he kept his promise until within a few months, when he commenced to indulge in liquor, and in May last he got into some trouble with a man in Fitchburg, and was complained of for assault and battery in the public court there, when the Judge sentenced him to the House of Correction for one month, and he was committed. During the time he was in the House of Correction, information of the fact was conveyed to Warden Chamberlain, at the State Prison, and this officer at once communicated with the officials at Fitchburg to ascertain when his term of imprisonment would expire. Receiving this information the Warden visited Fitchburg, and when Fairbanks was leaving his place of confinement, the Warden arrested him again and brought him to the State Prison, there to spend the remainder of his days, because he had violated the conditions of his pardon.

CURIOUS CASE OF HARDSHIP.

A Baltimore policeman discovered in one of the streets of that city, on Friday afternoon last, what appeared to be a ragged, sickly-looking, destitute German boy, about sixteen years of age. The outcome is thus told by the *American*: "He seemed to be suffering with typhoid fever, and was unable to speak English. The officer took him before Squire Jardin, who issued a permit for his admission to the Baltimore Infirmary. The worthy physicians of the Infirmary gave needful attention, and on Saturday afternoon discovered that the supposed boy was a young and rather good-looking girl. An interpreter having been found in one of the police officers of the Western District, it was yesterday ascertained that her name is Wilhelmina Lagant. Two years ago she came with friends to this country, and when they went out West, she was hired to work at field and house work by a farmer on Rock Creek, near White Rock, Md., who engaged to give her $10 a month. When working in the field, Brookwalt, her employer, advised her to wear masculine apparel, as it would be more convenient, and gave her an old suit of men's clothes, that she has worn ever since. She never got any other clothes, and two years' work in the suit given her has made it ragged and dilapidated. Two weeks ago, the girl says, the farmer sold off everything, and, without paying her a cent for her two years' services, or making any provision for her, started with his family for Chicago, and she was left on the farm without money or food. The Captain of a pungy kindly brought the supposed destitute German boy to this city, and she wandered about Light-street wharf until found by the police."

A DISTINCTION NOT TOLERABLE.

Under the above heading the Baltimore *Sun* of Monday gives the following: "THE NEW-YORK TIMES says that Frank Walworth, who remains a sort of hero in Sing Sing, is allowed to work 'where visitors cannot see him, so that his feelings may not be hurt.' Probably the reason that the same privilege is not extended to convicts without money or influence is that they have no feelings. Such at least seems to be the theory upon which they are treated. Young Mr. Walworth did not seem particular about hurting the feelings of his father, and seems to be a good deal more sensitive about being seen expiating his crime than committing it. No distinction ought to be made in the punishment of criminals on account of difference of social position. If the disgrace is felt more keenly by the educated than the ignorant, their crime is more aggravated from their better culture and surroundings."

HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY.

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* of June 14 has the following as to certain rumors respecting the negotiation of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States: "Since Thursday last the rumor has been current that the King in Cabinet council has agreed to the negotiation of a reciprocity with the United States on the basis of a cession of Pearl Harbor. The fact generally known that there was a Cabinet meeting last week, and that the reported subject of discussion was the proposed treaty of reciprocity, has, it may be surmised, given rise to the statement now so confidently made that his Majesty's advisers have agreed to make the offer of a cession of territory. We applied at the Foreign Office, but were courteously informed that the Minister was not at liberty to make any statements in reference to it. The public must, therefore, form its own conclusions as to the truth of the rumors alluded to, and the most natural one under the circumstances will be that, not being denied, the rumors have a basis of truth."

THE OFFICERS OF THE WRECK.

Nine officers and twenty-eight of the crew and sub-officers of the lost steam-ship City of Washington have arrived in Portland, Me., and the *Advertiser* of that city thus refers to some of them: "Capt. Philips is a very large, hale, and bluff-looking man, and feels his position very keenly. He remained in his state-room except at meal hours, during the entire passage from Halifax, and avoided all conversation. Mr. Flaherty, the second officer, whose conduct at the time of the disaster has been so highly commended, is a cheerful, fine-looking man, with an open, frank countenance that betokens a noble soul. Surgeon Millson has the appearance of being a thorough gentleman. In company with them came an Inman agent. They left for Boston on the regular train this morning over the Eastern road. The remainder of the officers and crew returned to Liverpool from Halifax by the Nestorian."

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

SOME OF THE WORK ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives the following summary of the action thus far of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention:

"The most remarkable change in the Executive Department of the Government is the creation of the office of Lieutenant Governor, who is also made the presiding officer of the Senate. This last will prevent the occurrence of such unseemly controversies as agitated the State a few years ago, when the Senate, by reason of the absence of one of its Republicans members, came to be equally divided, and an organization of the Legislature was thus prevented for many weeks. Moreover, it prevents a vacancy in the Gubernatorial chair. The pardoning power, which has sometimes been the subject of abuse, and often of complaint, is deposited by the new Constitution in a Board of Pardons, consisting of the Governor, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Public Education, and a new Cabinet officer, provided for by the Constitution and styled the Secretary of the Interior.

The Legislature is increased in number so that the new House will consist of 150 members, and the new Senate of fifty. Purity in the action of the body is largely secured by a constitutional provision, which may be truly said to require every subject of legislation, which has been heretofore a source of corruption, to be provided for only by general laws. It is also provided that the three several readings of each bill shall take place on separate days, and that upon the final passage of every bill in each House the yeas and nays shall be taken and recorded. A further provision, novel in its character, but likely to be admirable in its operation, was devised by Mr. Armstrong, the excellent member from Lycoming (and suggested for membership of the Supreme Bench at the coming election,) whereby, upon information communicated to the Attorney General of the State by affidavit, setting forth that bribery or fraud, or deception of any kind was used to bring about the passage of any act of Assembly, it is made his duty to cause an appropriate process to issue, whereby the truth of these allegations may be tested in the Supreme Court, and if they are ascertained to be true the act is pronounced absolutely null and void.

The method of distributing the State for the selection of members for the Senate and House has been the subject of much discussion and great difference of opinion, and remains yet to be finally determined. There are many members of the convention who earnestly advocate a Senate selected by general ticket from the whole State, one-fourth of the body to go out each year. As to members of the House, Mr. Meredith, the distinguished President of the convention, contended that representatives should be chosen from large communities, as, for example, by general ticket from an entire county. It is thought that the opportunity of reflection which is afforded by this vacation may enable the members of the convention to harmonize their views on some wise and prudent system for the selection of members for the two branches of the Legislature.

The new Judicial Department of the Government remains yet, in a large degree, incomplete, and awaits the further action of the convention. Thus far it increases the membership of the Supreme Court from five to seven judges, and lengthens their term from fifteen to twenty-one years, rendering them ineligible to a second election. One very noticeable reform was the adoption of a proposition made by Mr. Cuyler, ably supported by Mr. Cassidy, to abolish the Aldermen, and substitute for these functionaries Judges of Police and small cases, one for each 30,000 inhabitants, who shall be compensated by fixed salaries, while all fines, fees, and penalties are required to be paid directly to the City Treasurer, in such manner that the receipt of that officer shall constitute the only discharge for their payment.

Another remarkable change, which, it is believed, will very largely contribute to the prosperity of our Commonwealth, is the introduction by a provision into the Constitution of our State of what is known as the English 'corporation-limited' system, whereby associated capital may define the responsibilities it intends to assume by an instrument which expresses them, and to the record of which the notice of all interested is invited by inserting after the title, which is assumed, the word 'limited.' We have not touched upon the railroad article, advisedly reserving that subject for a future paper. But it may be said *en passant*, that it is conceived to be the only serious blot upon the new Constitution, introducing, as it does, all the fearful results of Illinois constitutional provisions on this subject."

A LONDON LANDMARK.

The London *Times* says: "The 'Tabarde' Inn, Southwark, which is about to be sold by auction, and no doubt speedily swept away, though not the veritable tavern in which Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims were assembled 500 years ago, stands doubtless on the site of that tavern, which had been devoted to the entertainment of pilgrims from a very early date. The first foundation of this inn would appear to be due to the Abbots of Hyde, who, at a time when the Bishops of Winchester had their palace near St. Savior's Church, naturally fixed their town residence close by. Stowe, the historian of ancient London, tells us that in the Middle Ages the High-street of Southwark had many 'fair inns for the receipt of travelers,' and he enumerates the 'Tabarde' among their signs. The land on which the old 'Tabarde' stood was purchased by the Abbot of Hyde in A. D. 1307, and he built on it not only a hotel for himself and his brethren, but also an inn for the accommodation of the numerous pilgrims resorting to the shrine of 'St. Thomas of Canterbury,' from the south and west of England, just at the point where the roads from Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire met that which was known as the 'Pilgrim's Way.' There can be no doubt that by the end of the fourteenth century the Tabarde was already one of the inns most frequented by 'Canterbury Pilgrims,' or else Chaucer would scarcely have introduced it to us in that character. Stowe mentions the old 'Tabarde' as still standing in A. D. 1598, and four years later we are told by one of Chaucer's editors that the inn and the Abbot's house adjoining had been newly repaired and enlarged 'for the receipt of many guests.' Unfortunately, however, in 1676, the borough was the scene of a terrible conflagration, second only in its extent to that which had desolated the city proper ten years before. Some 600 houses had to be destroyed in order to arrest the progress of the flames, and as the Tabarde stood nearly in the centre of this area, and was mostly built of wood, there can be little doubt that the inn actually visited by Chaucer's pilgrims perished. It was, however, almost immediately rebuilt, and as nearly as possible on the same spot, and although, through the ignorance of the landlord or the tenant, or both, it was for a time called, not the 'Tabarde,' but the 'Talbot,' there can be no doubt that the present inn, whose quaint old timber galleries and not less quaint old chamber are now destined to come to the hammer, is substantially the same inn and hostelry as that commemorated by our great early poet. In Urry's edition of *Chaucer*, published in 1721, there is a view of the 'Tabarde,' or 'Talbot,' as it then stood, the yard apparently opening upon the street, and it is constantly mentioned in books of anecdote and biography in the last century as a place where carriers' wagons from the south of England put up, and to which visitors to London from the then busy southern counties resorted in great numbers. It may be added, in explanation of the sign itself, that in the language of Stowe, a 'tabarde' is 'a sort of jacket or sleeveless coat, whole before, but open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders; a stately garment of old time, commonly worn of noblemen and others, both at home and abroad in the wars, with their arms embroidered or otherwise depict. * * * But now (he adds) these "tabardes" are worn only by the heralds, and be called their coats of arms in service.' Our Oxford readers will remember that the name of this dress is, or was till recently, kept in remembrance by the 'Taberdars,' as certain scholars or exhibitioners are termed at Queen's College in that university."

CABLE MONOPOLY.

The St. John (N. F.) correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of July 2, says: "You are already aware that one of the questions which agitates the public mind here at present is the avowed intention of the Government to avail itself of the privilege of pre-emption with respect to the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, which an act of this Legislature confers upon the colony. It appears that this right may be exercised in April next. The present Ministry think that the monopoly of landing cables on the shores of Newfoundland, which was granted to Mr. Field in the year 1854, should now be discontinued, as a different state of things has arisen since Mr. Field secured that right, inasmuch as a great amount of commercial prosperity which now depends upon telegraphic communication rested before the introduction of Transatlantic telegraphs upon the regularity of the ordinary post, and that the reasons which induced a former Legislature to grant the existing monopoly to the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company no longer arise, or if it should be contended that they do arise, that such ascendency is quite incommensurate with the claims of the public, between whom and Mr. Field the Executive of Newfoundland arrogate to themselves the place of umpires. On the other hand, a section of the public contend, and not without reason, that Mr. Field is entitled to much consideration, owing to the struggles with which his company had to contend against difficulties and losses until the Transatlantic system of telegraphy was established, and that, although the profits of the shareholders for the past seven years have been large, their receipts have only equalized the losses of the infancy of the enterprise. Mr. J. Grieve, M. P. for Greenock, and the principal of one of our leading mercantile houses, has recently written a letter to the President of the St. John's Chamber of Commerce upon this subject, and as his views with respect to the exercise of pre-emption are shared by many, I may quote what he writes on this point: 'I do not think that the Government of a British colony is at liberty, consistently with its character, to take advantage of its strict and technical rights under circumstances not contemplated at the time the contract was entered into.' It is quite certain that much litigation will arise out of this matter, and the lawyers expect to reap a rich harvest."

THE BESSEMER STEAM-SHIP.

An influential deputation from the Bessemer Saloon Steam-ship Company, says the London *Times* of July 11, visited Hull on Tuesday last for the purpose of inspecting the progress made by Earle's Ship-building and Engineering Company in the construction of the first Bessemer ship which is to be employed upon the passenger service between Dover and Calais. The deputation consisted of Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M. P., (the Chairman of the company,) Lord George Hamilton, M. P., Sir Spencer Robinson, K. C. B., Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C. B., Mr. Bessemer, Capt. Davies, and Mr. Eli Lees, who were received at the works of Earle's Company by Mr. E. J. Reed, C. B., (the Chairman,) and by other directors of the company. After examining the detailed drawings of the ship and engines, the factory was visited, and various large castings which are to compose the cylinders and other parts of the engines were inspected. The deputation then proceeded to the ship-yard, and, after cursorily viewing the iron-clads and large transatlantic passenger steamers that are building there, made a very close inspection of the hull of the Bessemer steamer. The framing of the ship is nearly complete, and the larger portion of the outer plating is worked upon it, so that a very good idea of the outlines, at least, of the ship was presented. The Bessemer steamer is 350 feet long, 40 feet broad inside of her paddle-boxes, and of 2,774 tons burden, B. M. She will be driven by two sets of paddle-wheel engines, situated 100 feet apart, the aggregate power of the engines being no less than 4,600 I. H. P. Although this ship was ordered less than five months ago, the progress above indicated has already been made, and it is now obvious from an inspection of the vessel, even in her present condition, that she will be one of the most remarkable examples of novelty in steam navigation that the world has ever seen. Not only are the two ends of the ship alike, and furnished with rudders, but having for some thirty or forty feet from the extremities a low freeboard, they at present give to the vessel the appearance of a gigantic steam canoe. This aspect will, no doubt, disappear as progress is made with the central portion of the ship, and as the paddle-boxes are erected; but in her finished condition the vessel will present an unexampled appearance at the extremities. The draft of water of the ship being very light, (seven and a half feet only,) it is obvious that the rudders will in rough weather be subject to very severe blows and strains, because, not only will they be situated near the surface, but they will be necessarily of abnormal length in a fore and aft direction. In view of this fact, Mr. Reed, who designed the ship, has made them of a very massive character, and will furnish them with steering appliances of the most powerful description. The propelling engines, the power of which has already been stated, are being constructed with the greatest regard to modern improvements in the marine engine, and it is anticipated, will drive the vessel at a speed exceeding twenty miles an hour. It will be in the centre of the ship, however, that its most characteristic feature will be found, for here will be placed her saloon, which will be seventy feet long and thirty feet wide, and suspended upon massive pivots at the centre and at the extremities. Thus supported, it will be brought under the control of powerful hydraulic gear, worked by the principal boilers of the ship. This gear will be so arranged that it is expected a man will be able to impart to the saloon a rolling motion in relation to the ship, precisely the reverse of that which the ship herself receives. In other words, the efforts of the ship, when moved by the waves, to impart its own rolling motion to the saloon will be exactly neutralized, and the occupants of the saloon will, so far as rolling only is concerned, be quite free from movement, however much the vessel herself may roll. In the explanations which Mr. Reed gave it was made strongly to appear that he considers the present steam-ship unfit for general sea service on account of its very light draught necessitating the floating of the vessel in the surface water of the sea, which must of necessity impart to it very considerable bodily motion in great waves. But for the service between Dover and Calais, for which this vessel is designed, this consideration is of very minor importance, because it is well known that in the comparatively narrow water of the Straits of Dover waves do not attain any very large dimensions, even in the roughest weather. The deputation expressed themselves highly gratified with all which they saw at the works of Earle's Company; and at a banquet afterward given at the Royal Station Hotel by the directors of Earle's Company to the Bessemer Board that satisfaction was warmly expressed. Later in the evening Lord Henry Lennox and Lord George Hamilton proceeded to Kirk Ella on a visit to Mr. Reed."

"MAMMA IS DEAD."

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise*, in a recent issue, relates the following: "Mr. John W. Van Brocklin, of Twin Bridges, a short distance away from this city, was helping to build a church at Sheridan, and was away from home with his wagon and team from Monday morning till Saturday night. He had been several weeks so occupied. He was, therefore, absent from his wife and two little children, the eldest five years old, all week, except Saturday nights and Sundays. Mrs. Van Brocklin and the children enjoyed good health, and the husband and father had no fear for the safety of the birds in the home-nest. There were near neighbors, too. On Saturday evening the two children used to toddle a good distance along the road by which their father came, to meet him and get a ride home in the wagon. On a late Saturday Mr. Van Brocklin was returning home as usual, and the two little fellows had gone quite a distance to meet him. He stopped to take them in the wagon, and as he lifted them up, he asked, 'How is mamma?' Two little voices replied, 'O, papa, mamma's dead.' He thought he did not hear correctly and asked again, 'Your mamma?' The little voices again chimed together. 'Yes, papa, mamma's dead in the bed.' Van Brocklin hurried his team home. He found his wife indeed in bed insensible, and fast sinking in death. She was there alone; no neighbors were near. He called loudly for help—the neighbors were alarmed, a doctor was summoned, but before he arrived the poor woman had passed away. The doctor said her attack was of a paralytic nature. This is the children's story, gathered from them by odds and ends: On Thursday evening, Mrs. Van Brocklin called her children to her, and told them she was sick, and to run and call the nearest neighbor. Then she fell down on the bed. She never said anything more to them, and they at first supposed she was asleep. It was growing dark, and they were afraid to go for the neighbor. They slept in their clothes, and tried to waken their mother in the morning, but she would not rouse. They ate what they could find cooked in the house, and drove up the cows morning and evening to be milked; but there was nobody to milk them, and at the usual time they turned them out into the pasture again. The neighbors seeing the children at their usual daily tasks supposed, of course, that all was right with them at home, and it so happened that none of them called. The oldest child began to be a little frightened, and suggested to the other: 'What if mamma should be dead. She must be dead, or she'd waken up,' and so the little boys came to the conclusion that their mother had gone away from them, and wondered what papa would say when he heard of it. Their curiosity on this point was excited, and, with their hearts full of news, they started out to meet their father coming home in his wagon. They had been forty-eight hours with the shadow of death in the house, and were not old enough to realize what it meant.'

ADDRESS TO THE COLORED MEN.

Mr. William H. Johnson, Chairman of the colored Republican State Central Committee, has issued the following address, dated Albany, July 22:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have respectfully to report that since the adjournment of the last State convention of colored men, held at Troy on the 8th and 9th days of May, 1872, through the untiring and persistent efforts of your State Committee, and the able advocacy of our State paper—the *Progressive American*—our highest political aspirations have been crowned with glorious success, and our identity with the Republican Party has been fully established. By our request William F. Butler was sent as one of the delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, held at the City of Philadelphia, June, 1872. Hon. Frederick Douglass was also elected a member of the Electoral College of the State of New-York, in the Presidential election of 1872. The "Civil Rights bill" has become a law upon the statute books of the State, through the action of the Republican Legislature of the present year.

Fellow-citizens, the passage of this act by the representatives of the Republican Party of the Empire State, together with the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution, restores us our manhood, and places us on terms of equality in the body politic. Our State is now happily emancipated from every vestige of wrong, oppression, and inequality; from any and all discrimination based upon color, race, or previous condition of servitude. We stand before the laws, under the Constitution, and in the arena of politics the peer of any and all other Americans, and for these blessings which we now enjoy as men and American citizens, we should, and doubtless do, thank God and our party.

And now, in view of the forthcoming State Convention, to be held on the 6th proximo at Saratoga, which, in my judgment, should also be our last, I venture to suggest that the acquisition of rights long withheld supersedes the further necessity of any State organization being maintained by us as a race, such as the exigencies of the times—now happily past and gone, I trust forever—once warranted. I venture further to State that by disbanding our State Committee and accepting the Republican General Committee as the arbiter of our party conduct, we shall prove that, in heretofore maintaining a separate committee of a distinctly complexional character, we had no further object to serve than the good of our country, the elevation of our race to the standard of political equality, and the property of a l the people. W. H. JOHNSON, Chairman.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER VAN NORT TO MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has sent the following letter to his Honor the Mayor in relation to repairs to wooden pavements:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ROOM NO. 19,
CITY HALL, July 23, 1873.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City and Chairman of Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

DEAR SIR: Numerous complaints are being constantly received by this department from property-owners and residents, and from the Police and Health Departments, as to the condition of several of the wooden pavements of the City. That many of these pavements are in a condition dangerous to life and property is beyond question. One of the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board of Health, reporting on the pavement in North Moore-street, says: "It is in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health. The wooden blocks comprising portions of the pavement are broken and out of place, and many of them are gone. This condition causes several pools of mud and stagnant water, which measure respectively 3 by 3, 3 by 4, 4 by 10, 3 by 15, 12 by 15, and 15 by 20 feet. These pools contain not only stagnant water and mud, but also collections of garbage undergoing moist decomposition, and exhaling offensive gases." This description, I regret to say, is a fair representation of the present condition of several of the streets of the City paved with wooden pavement. The matter is one which requires prompt and efficient attention.

This department is by the charter charged with the "cognizance and control of the paving, repaving, and repairing streets, and keeping the same clear of obstructions." The same law, however, provides that "no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments, boards, or officers thereof, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense." Without an appropriation first made for this purpose this department can take no action whatever looking to the execution of even the most necessary repairs of the pavements of the streets, and any action it can in any circumstances take for this purpose depends upon the extent of the appropriation previously made therefor.

There are in this City 391,088 square yards of wooden pavements, which have been laid at an aggregate cost of $3,354,478 87. To maintain these pavements in a proper condition at least 80,000 square yards of renewal would have to be executed in each year, and if done with the patented materials, chemically treated, would entail upon the City an annual expenditure of $320,000. Considering the present condition of these pavements and their perishable nature, I think that this would be a useless expenditure of the public money, and, acting upon this conviction, I did not hesitate to recommend to the Common Council the inauguration of a properly devised scheme for the gradual removal of these wooden pavements and the substitution therefor of stone pavements. The Common Council had not, however, the power, and the Legislature failed to authorize the carrying out of my recommendations, or of some other equally efficient scheme to perfect this much-needed reform.

Until some such scheme is devised and duly authorized, it appears to me to be the imperative duty of the officers of the City to see that, where absolutely required for the safety of the public, these pavements are properly repaired.

Accordingly, and with the view of providing for the execution of this work, I asked for an appropriation of $60,000. This estimate was submitted by me after a careful examination which satisfied me that at least 19,151 yards of pavement must be immediately repaired, and to execute which in the most economical manner possible would cost the amount asked for by me. Without any communication with me on the subject, I am advised by the Controller that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has reduced my estimate one-half. This action of the board was taken on the advice and recommendation of the Controller. If it is the final action of the board, I, of course, must submit, but I cannot do so without specially advising you that for the sum appropriated the work necessary to remove these plague-spots cannot be performed. This is no true economy. It is simply fostering and increasing those active agencies to epidemic diseases which are already too numerous in our midst.

I trust this important matter will receive your early attention, and that you can arrange to have the same, in as early a date as possible, reconsidered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Very respectfully yours,
GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, an application was made to Judge Pratt to remove William M. Tweed, Jr., from the receivership of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company. It was made on behalf of George W. Barnes, who had a policy of insurance in the company at the time of its failure, and who afterward had a loss by fire. By an order of the court, the receiver (Mr. Tweed) reinsured in another company all the outstanding risks for about $95,000. On the present application it is claimed that the receiver has not, as required by law, filed the quarterly reports with the clerk of the court; that he has, without authority of law, expended over $100,000, and that the bond he is under of $50,000 is not a sufficient security. It was further urged that in such a case the court had, under a decision in 1847, no power to order a reinsurance out of unearned premiums without the consent of the insured; that those insured had a right to the return of their unearned premiums, and that the reinsurance effected was not legal. Under section 42 of the act for settling the affairs of insolvent companies, it was argued, the receiver was required to file quarterly reports, and, on failure to do so, his removal was enjoined on the court. Counsel for Mr. Tweed contended that Barnes, the petitioner, was not in a position to make the application, the legality of his claim not having been judicially determined; that since the decision of 1847 the courts had been given more extended powers over receivers by the act of 1854, and that subsequent acts, by providing other than quarterly reports, repealed the other act. In the present case, he stated that Mr. Tweed had presented three reports, and had made application for the appointment of a referee to state his accounts. At the last report, made last year, the receiver had $36,000 to his credit, and $44,000 the year before. He therefore claimed that the security of $50,000 was sufficient for all purposes. Judge Pratt reserved his decision. Mr. Stickney for the petitioner; Mr. Tremaine for the receiver.

A NEW FERRY-BOAT.

A new ferry-boat called the Erie, for the Pavonia Ferry, was delivered to the Erie Railway Company yesterday afternoon by the contractors, Messrs. John Roach & Son. The hull is of iron, and is the first iron hull for ferry service on the North River. The Erie is of the following general dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 180 feet; length on deck, 193 feet; beam over hull, 36 feet; beam over guards, 64 feet. The hull has been designed to give great stiffness, with unusual strength to resist ice. The longitudinal framing is much heavier than is generally used in iron vessels of this size, and at the ends the plating of the hull is made thicker, intermediate frames and breast-hooks are added, with the intention of rendering it so strong that even when the full force of the engine is exerted it will be perfectly safe to drive the vessel into the thickest fields of fresh-water ice. For additional safety there is, about twenty-five feet from each end of the vessel, an iron water-tight bulk-head. The boat is driven by a beam engine of 46 inches diameter of cylinder and 11 feet stroke of piston, driving paddle-wheels of 22 feet diameter; the steam is supplied by a boiler of the drop-return flue type, the engine is handsomely finished, the engine-room neatly painted, and the floor laid with encaustic tiles of neat design. In addition to the usual steam-pump for feeding the boilers, there is a large size Woodward steam fire-pump, with hose connections in hold on main deck and hurricane deck. A vertical tubular boiler of sufficient capacity in which steam can be quickly raised is provided for use when the boat is not running, thus affording great protection in case of fire, both for the boat itself and also for the company's wharves and property. The cabins are roomy and high; the floors and seats are of black-walnut and ash in narrow strips; the seats are unusually comfortable, and one can lean back in them without having his hat tipped over his eyes. The cabins are painted a delicate bluish gray, and the ceiling a deeper tint; the cornices and moldings are picked out with cream color and rose-lake and relieved with gilding. The effect is quiet and pleasing. The window-frames are of black-walnut, and the glazing is of French plate in large panes. The cabins will be lighted at night with gas, and overhead reflectors of handsome design are used. This is a novelty on vessels. She is well provided with life-preservers, metallic life-boats, &c. The Erie was designed by and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Theodore Allen, Naval Engineer, No. 45 William-street, New-York.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The members of the Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., met at 1:30 P. M. yesterday, at their armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, and at 3 o'clock, headed by the band, marched down Broadway to Twenty-third-street, at the foot of which they embarked on board the steamer Continental, especially chartered for the excursion of the regiment to New-Haven. Last year the Second Connecticut Greys visited this City, and were received and entertained by the Seventy-first Regiment. The Seventy-first now visit New-Haven to be entertained in return by the Greys. The regiment mustered about 400 men, and, with their band and drum corps, made a very fine display. The regiment will return to this City to-morrow.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUD.

A suit has been commenced in the United States District Court against Edward Rorke, James Rorke, and Edward Rorke, Jr., comprising the firm of Edward Rorke & Co., importers, to recover $30,000 penalties for alleged violations of section 1, of the act of March 3, 1863, imposing penalties for undervaluation of invoices of imported goods.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF ICE.

Notwithstanding the special interest created of late years in the artificial production of ice by means of ingeniously constructed mechanism, the principle of evaporation has, it is well known, been applied almost from time immemorial, for the accomplishment of this end.

A conspicuous example of this fact is afforded near the town of Hoogly, some forty miles from Calcutta, where, by a most simple but skillful application of the process of evaporation, the natives have, for ages, been accustomed to procure a supply of ice during their short Winter. The ground where the ice is made is a large open plain; three or four troughs are formed, each about 120 feet long by twenty feet wide and two feet deep, the bottom being made smooth and allowed to dry by exposure to the sun. It is covered with bundles of rice straw to the depth of about a foot, and then loose straw is strewed in, to within six inches of the adjoining land. The water to be frozen is contained in pans of unglazed porous earthenware, these being arranged in regular order, close to each other, upon the loose straw, in rows, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000. The natives fill the pans with soft water by means of small earthen pots, attached to the ends of bamboo rods, long enough to reach half way across the trough. The water is taken from large water-jars sunk deep in the ground near the pits where the ice is stored, and filled from the neighboring pools or with drainings from the ice. The quantity of water poured into each pan varies from one-half to one-eighth of a pint, depending upon the clearness of the sky and the steadiness of the wind. The most favorable wind is from the north north-west; but any point between north and west answers, although less ice is produced. If the wind is between east and south, no ice is formed. The ice, which begins to appear a little before midnight, is carefully watched by persons stationed near each trough. As soon as a slight film of ice appears, the contents of several pans are mixed together, and the freezing liquid sprinkled over the others. The freezing continues till sunrise, when perhaps as much as half an inch of ice will be found in each pan. In very favorable nights the water is entirely frozen. In removing the ice, the operatives use a blunt semi-circular knife to scoop it out, throwing it together with any unfrozen water into earthen vessels placed near them. When the ice has been sufficiently drained, it is deposited in wells near the ice beds, and at night removed to large circular pits lined with mats, and covered over with straw sheds. The ice is conveyed in boats to Calcutta by night.

Of the various machines which inventive ingenuity has devised, of late years, for the artificial production of ice on a scale of positive commercial importance, only two or three can be said to practically realize the end in view.

In France, and some other portions of Europe, the process invented by M. Carre appears to have been received with considerable favor, brewers using it to freeze the wort of beer destined to undergo fermentation, coffee-house keepers for making ices and for other purposes, vine-growers to concentrate wine, &c., &c., the saving of labor and trouble being one of the principal advantages alleged to be thus gained.

The principle of this apparatus is based upon the great quantity of heat which ammonia, liquefied by condensation, absorbs in becoming again gaseous, as this body contains an immense amount of latent heat. Ammonia in the gaseous state is readily obtained, as is well known, by boiling the ammoniacal liquid known in commerce as "volatile alkali," to reproduce which it is only necessary to expose ammonia in the presence of water; to liquefy the gas, simple pressure is adequate. As it so readily takes the gaseous form, it is sufficient merely to remove the pressure which retains it as a liquid, and as this change of state is possible only on the condition that the liquefied ammonia retakes the heat lost in its liquefaction, it will rapidly cool the vessel which contains it, and, consequently, the neighboring material. According to M. Carre's method of proceeding, there is an apparatus composed of two retorts soldered together by the necks, the whole being perfectly close and having no communication with the outer air. In the larger of these retorts is placed a concentrated solution of ammonia in water and heated. Driven off by the heat, the gaseous ammonia cannot escape without becoming liquefied in the smaller retort.

The pneumatic ice machine is a simple air pump, under the receiver of which the vessel of water, of whatever form, to be frozen is placed—the action of the pump necessarily causing the rapid evaporation of the water, and consequent reduction of temperature. To remove the atmosphere of aqueous vapor resulting from the exhaustion of the air, it is made to pass over the surface of some strong sulphuric acid, kept in agitation by a peculiar contrivance, so that a large surface is presented to the vapor. By this means, rapid absorption of the vapor takes place, and a corresponding rapid evaporation and lowering of the temperature—so that, in about three minutes, a decanter of water, of the usual capacity for holding, is brought to the freezing point.

The Tellier machine is another of the contrivances in which ammonia is the volatile agent or material employed. The liquefied ammonia is first received into a strong cylinder, for convenience of transportation. This cylinder being attached by suitable pipes connected with the machine, the opening of certain cocks allows the ammonia to escape into a distributor or cylinder connected by pipes with the congealer. This congealer is a square box, divided into compartments by hollow metallic partitions, the compartments being filled with the water to be frozen, or filled with a solution of chloride of calcium or salt water, in which are placed metallic molds containing the water to be frozen; the latter being most convenient when very large cakes are to be produced. The ammonia passing from the distributor into the hollow metallic partitions of the congealer expands into a gas, absorbing in its expansion a large amount of heat from the fluid contained in the compartments. It is then drawn from the congealer by the pump and forced back again by the distributor in a condensed form. During the process of condensation it gives off its heat to water surrounding a coil, through which the gas is passed on its way to the distributor, from which it again passes to the congealer, and so on, being used over and over without material loss. This machine was originally constructed with a view to its use on shipboard, as a means of obtaining fresh water from the waters of the sea, but it is equally applicable in any situation and to any purpose for which refrigeration is required. It will produce a greater intensity of cold than ordinary ether, and, other things being equal, will operate more rapidly; but it requires, also, a much more powerful pump for withdrawing the vapor from the refrigerator and compressing it into the condenser. In the case of common ether, this pump has to work against a pressure of only one atmosphere.

Some of the most valuable experiments to be mentioned in this connection are those due to the ingenuity of Prof. Twining. In the plan originated by him the ether partially evaporated in one vessel is made to flow in its chilled state continuously around vessels containing the water to be frozen, from which, withdrawing a portion of caloric, it flows back to the evaporator and is again chilled; the same power that draws off the vapor compresses it into a chamber in which it is condensed, and from which it passes in the liquid state to unite with the main supply. The machine first constructed had only capacity to freeze a pailful of water at one operation; it embraced the evaporating, the condensing, and the freezing parts of the present engine and apparatus. But the mode of applying the freezing power was widely different. A long time was consumed in trials with this machine before the inventor could discover the proper modes of obviating the difficulties presented. This first small machine, however, served as a complete verification of the facts, principles, and numerous small experiments, which had been relied upon, and a vastly larger apparatus was undertaken—calculated to produce 2,000 pounds of ice per day in ten freezing cisterns of cast iron, each divided into seven water chambers. With only two cisterns of the ten, 371 pounds of ice were made in eight hours; and, in addition, 1,300 pounds of metal were cooled down below freezing temperature—the aggregate result appearing to demonstrate that the machine, with its full complement of cisterns, would produce some 2,700 pounds per day. The freezing, however, was too rapid, the ice was too crystalline and porous, and there were other imperfections.

In subsequent trials made with this machine, during the Summer season, eight cisterns of the ten were put on, and it was found that the machine would at any time freeze up in these cisterns fifty-six cakes of ice, each one foot square and six inches thick, and weighing together 1,680 pounds. With ten cisterns a ton of ice resulted. This entire effect was produced by a pump of only eight and a half inches bore and eighteen inches stroke, working ninety double strokes per minute, together with small auxiliary pumps for water, ether, &c.

Another invention of this kind, brought forward not long since, proposes to make ice with the thermometer at 90° in the shade, and to preserve meats and fruits for transportation. It accomplishes its purpose upon the chemical principle that if all the heat is extracted out of any object it becomes intensely cold. In making the ice, a small steam-engine, by means of two pumps, subjects carbonic acid gas to a pressure sufficient to liquidize it. In a liquid state this gas has lost its heat, but recovers it again when converted into gas. Accordingly a suitable apparatus is employed, by which the acid in a liquid state is made to surround small tubes filled with water; the acid then returns to its gaseous condition, and, in doing so, takes with it all the caloric out of the water, leaving it solid ice. As there is no limit to the number of these tubes or apartments of water, a large quantity of ice can be formed at a time.

Other machines there are, also, for the artificial production of ice, such as Tosselli's, Windhausen's, &c., &c. M. Tosselli claims that by his peculiar method of congelation, in which the ice is obtained in a condition of stratification, a large block weighing about forty-five pounds, prepared in Paris in about eighteen minutes on the last day of June, was forwarded, with very little care in packing, to Algiers, where it arrived at noon on the 5th day of July, and had only lost half its weight in that time—a resistance to melting, it is asserted, many times greater than that of the ice from the Tellier machine, though the latter has proved superior, in this respect, to some others.

In regard to the cost of producing artificial ice, so many points and circumstances, varying in different cases, enter into the consideration that no definite data can well be given in a small space. It may be mentioned, however, that a careful comparison of the cost of the article, as manufactured by means of some of the best-known foreign machines, was recently made in Europe, and it appeared that the Carre apparatus was found capable of producing 48 hundred-weight of ice in twelve hours at an expense of fourteen cents per hundred-weight. By the Windhausen machine the cost of manufacturing the same quantity was about eighteen cents. It also appears from experiments made in France with a view to ascertaining the kind of ice best adapted for vessels navigating the Suez Canal, that the time required to melt 200 pounds of ice was greater in the case of the machine made than in the natural article, the test in these experiments including specimens of the very best qualities of natural ice from Switzerland, Norway, and Massachusetts, the temperature and other circumstances being in all respects identical in the various trials made. One objection to some forms of artificial ice is said to be the opacity of its color, but a recent discovery is announced by which perfectly transparent ice can be produced.

RAFTSMEN'S CONTESTS.

Some of the habits of the Michigan lumbermen are thus gossiped about by the Saginaw *Courier*: "The raftsmen have their little peculiarities, difficulties, sports, and troubles, as well as other people, and probably enjoy life as well in the main as anybody else. As long as crews belonging to the stream keep together, matters move on tolerably smooth, but when crews from different boom companies come in contact, there is always a struggle to get the advantage of the other in one way or other, sometimes in a good-natured sort of a way, but not unfrequently some one gets his nose pulled or an eye blackened. The point where the Tittabawassee empties into the Saginaw, just below the mouth of the Cass, is the open battle-ground, or more technically the key of operations. The Tittabawassee raftsmen have the advantage of position, as by running out and tying up rafts they can blockade both the Bad River and the Cass River raftsmen, and cause them a great deal of annoyance. Just at this time there is a big jam of logs in the river, some seventeen rafts in all being tied out from the boom to the Bristol-street Bridge, and the river within this territory is a complete jam of logs in rafts. The amount is estimated at 85,000 pieces, or about 17,000,000 feet of logs. Of this amount, twelve rafts belong to the Tittabawassee, two to Cass River, and three to Bad River. The Cass River logs are under the management of Will Bridges, and the Bad River logs, which come down the Shiawassee, under the charge of Tom Cresswell. Early yesterday morning, taking advantage of the movement of the logs, Bridges worked a Cass River raft down in front of the mouth of the Tittabawassee and anchored. This obstructed the Tittabawassee for the present, and gives the Cass River folks control of the ground, which at this time, considering the jam of logs and the necessity of moving them, is a big thing. Having gained this position, Bridges moved down another raft, and, by a combination with Cresswell, the Bad River logs are moved down to the Cass River logs, thus making a continuous string of five rafts, all of which will have to be moved before the Tittabawassee men can get out any more logs. There are probably more logs in the river at this time than at any one time before, and the sight presented is a fine one."

FIGHTING LIONS.

Mr. Huron Beckwith, formerly a resident of East Brighton, N. Y., now a resident of Santa Barbara County, California, having given his time and attention to the care of sheep and wool growing, has necessarily selected an isolated mountain range and valley ranch, that, as a matter of course, could not be sufficiently settled with inhabitants to drive still further away the wild animals. One of his encounters with some of these is thus described by the Rochester *Express*: "Mr. Beckwith arose very early one morning in May last, to water his sheep from wells, when he heard his dog barking furiously; and knowing he must have some wild animal at bay, went to a camp near by, took a loaded rifle and went in pursuit, and found the dog had treed a California lion. The dog left as soon as he saw help, and went up the hillside as though he had found more game. Mr. Beckwith fired, shooting the lion through the head. He then followed the dog, and found him in fierce battle, on the ground, with another lion still larger than the first. They fought desperately, at one time rolling down the hill together, a distance of over twenty feet. Mr. B., having no more ammunition, expected his favorite dog would be killed, while he made all possible haste to another camp, a mile away, which was the lodging of his youngest son, immediately took his rifle, mounted a horse, and made haste to the scene of action. He found that the dog had treed the lion about forty rods from where his father left them, and followed the lion into the tree as far as it was possible for him to go, with the blood and froth running from his mouth. Mr. C. Beckwith then took aim and brought the lion to the ground, with a ball through his shoulder. The dog sprang upon the dying beast, and they were obliged to call him away, as he was badly torn about the breast, as also was the lion. Mr. B. and son then took their trophies to the house, and, while relating the adventure, the dog told his story plainly by looks and actions. After being petted, praised, and fed, he went to his kennel and scarcely came out through the day, and did not recover from the encounter for three or four days."

INCREASED PENSIONS.

The following letter from the Commissioner of Pensions is of interest to those having claims pending in his office for increase of pension:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1873.

T. J. Deavitt, Esq., Attorney, Montpelier, Vt.

SIR: Your claim for increase of pension has been received at this office. The act of March 3, 1873, provides that if, in any case of continual disability, such disability shall be stated in a certificate of biennial examination at a degree below that by which the pension was originally granted, or was last paid, the pension for the quarter then due shall be paid at the rate stated in such certificate. A biennial examination of all pensioners subject thereto is due on the 4th of September of the present year. It is deemed, therefore, that it will be to the advantage of pensioners, and of this office, to postpone action upon their claims for increase of pension now on file, or which may be filed prior to the receipt of the certificate of biennial examination, until the result of such examination shall have been ascertained. Your claim will be promptly acted upon when the duplicate certificate of biennial examination shall have been received at this office. In order that you may suffer no loss by postponement of the date at which the increase of pensions shall commence, a medical examination will be ordered in your case as soon as it shall have been reached in the order of examination. Very respectfully,

J. H. BAKER, Commissioner.

THE RECENT RAIN.

The rains at the close of last week were extremely acceptable to New-England. The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* thus speaks of the effect in that section: "For two days and nights rain has fallen almost incessantly and copiously. The late drouth has already become a little mythical, and its ill effects are rapidly vanishing before the reports of a large hay crop that come in from all quarters. A gentleman from Derry reports more than twice as good a hay crop as last year, and a much larger crop and better quality is the report from the eastern part of the State. Equally encouraging reports come from the western part of the county and the State, while the yield 'up North' is shown by the somewhat extravagant claim of 'three tons to the acre.' As a Connecticut lake farmer remarked to the editorial excursionists, they 'don't have to coax hay to grow' up there. Nor was the drouth as severe in the northern section of the State as in Southern New-Hampshire and in Massachusetts. In spite of high taxes and the scarcity of labor, of which farmers complain so much, they can afford to be cheery during the remainder of the season, and especially when they remember that trade has been dull in the cities and villages as a general thing."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union...	90⅜	100	North-western.s3	69¼
100	do...	90½	100	do...	69¼
300	do...	90⅝	300	Union Pacific...	28
300	do.......c.	90½	100	do.......b3.	28
200	do...	90½	100	do.......c.	27⅞
100	do......s3.	90½	200	do.......s3.	27⅞
200	do......s3.	90⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo...	39½
800	Pacific Mail...	37	100	Tol. & Wabash...	71¾
600	do...	36⅞	100	do...	71⅝
300	N. Y. C. & Hud...	104¼	100	do.......s3.	71½
100	do......b3.	104⅜	400	do...	71½
300	Erie Railway...	61⅜	100	do...	71⅝
100	do...	61½	200	Ohio & Miss...	39⅜
200	do...	61⅝	2000	do...	39½
300	do...	61¾	500	do...	39⅝
300	do...	61⅝	1500	do...	39¾
800	do...	61½	200	do.......s3.	39¾
400	do...	61⅝	100	do...	39⅞
100	do.......c.	61¾	100	do.......b3.	39¾
200	do...	61¾	700	do...	39⅝
100	do.......c.	61⅞	200	C., C. & I. C...	32¼
300	Lake Shore...	93½	200	do.......b3.	32⅛
300	do.......c.	93½	100	do...	32⅛
100	do.......c.	93⅜	200	do.......c.	32⅛
100	do......s3.	93⅜	100	do...	32¼
100	Rock Island...s3.	110½	100	do.......b3.	32¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n... 117⅞	$20,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 Coup... 115½
10,000	U. S. 6s Cur... 114⅜		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, n...	80¾	200	Adams Express..	94¼
4,000	Mo. 6s.....b. c.	93¼	40	do...	94½
1,000	Erie 4th...	99½	700	Harlem...	129
1,000	Mich. So. 2d..	99½	50	N. Y. C. & Hud...	104⅜
3,000	L. Sh. Div. B..	95½	300	do......b. c.	104¼
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st..	82¼	300	do...	104⅜
1,000	do...	82	100	do.....b3.	104⅜
4,000	do...	81⅝	50	Mich. Central...	95
1,000	Un. P. 7s, L.G.	70½	5	do...	94¾
5,000	Un. P. 10s, In.	59½	19	do......b. c.	94½
13,000	Al.&T.H.2d Pf.	90½	1900	L.Sh.& M.So.b.c.	93½
9,000	C., P. & Ash., n.	98½	100	do.....s3.	93½
14,000	Tol.&Wab.1st.	99	100	Un. Pacific..b. c.	27¾
1,000	Chi.&N.W.con.	92½	100	do.....s3.	27⅞
1,000	G.Wes.1st,'88.	97¾	200	do...	27⅞
5,000	N. J. So. 1st..	74	200	do.....b3.	27⅞
5,000	O.&Miss.C.S.F.	92	5	P.Ft.W.& C.G.b.c.	93¼
5,000	B.,H.&Erie1st.	33¼	25	Panama...	114¾
1,000	B.,C.R.&M.1st.	88¼	100	do......b. c.	115
2,000	do...	88	100	do.....b3.	115
1,000	St.L.J.&Ch.1st	93	100	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	69¾
5,000	D.,L. & W.1st.	104	200	Clev.& Pitts. G'd.	88¾
100	Hanover Bank...	104	220	do......b. c.	88⅞
10	Metropolitan Bk.	135	100	N. J. Cen....b. c.	102½
25	B'k of N.America.	101	25	do...	102¾
7	Shoe&LeatherBk.	149	200	Chi. & R. Is...b. c.	110⅝
300	Pacific Mail...b. c.	37	500	do.....b3.	110½
300	do...	36⅞	100	T.,W.& W.b.c.b3.	71⅝
200	do.....b3.	36⅞	100	do...	71½
100	do.....s3.	36¾	200	do.....s3.	71½
900	do...	37	100	do...	72
100	Erie Railway.b.c.	61¾	100	Mil. & St. Paul...	51⅝
100	do...	61⅞	25	do......b. c.	51⅛
700	do.......c.	61⅞	100	do...	51⅞
300	W. Un. Tel...b. c.	90⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	73⅝
100	do.....s3.	90⅜	100	do......b. c.	73⅝
200	do...	90½	200	Del., L. & West...	100¾
600	do.....b3.	90¾	92	do...	100½
300	do...	90⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	39⅝
300	do.....b3.	90⅝	100	do...	39¾
100	do.....s3.	90⅝	200	do...	39⅝
100	do.......c.	90¾	100	do.....b3.	39⅞
700	do...	90¾	300	C.,C.& I. Cen.b. c.	32
2000	do.....b3.	90⅞	100	do...	31⅞
1800	do...	90⅞	300	do...	31¾
800	do.....b3.	91	200	do...	31⅝
50	Manhattan Gas..	210			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$3,000	U.S. 5s, R..'81. 118¼	$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65......new. 117⅞
4,000	U.S.5-20R.,'64. 117	500	U.S.5-20 C.,'67. 118¾
2,000	U.S.5-20C.,'64. 117⅝	5,500	do... 118⅞
5,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65. 119¼	10,000	U. S. 10-40 C. 115⅜
3,000	U.S.5-20R.,'67. 116¾		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1000	West. Union...	91	100	Lake Shore...b3.	93⅝
200	do...	90⅞	100	do.......c.	93½
200	do.....b3.	91⅛	300	North-western...	69¾
500	do...	91⅛	100	do...	69⅞
200	do.....b3.	91¼	100	Rock Island...	110⅝
200	Pacific Mail...	37⅛	200	St. Paul......b3.	52
800	do...	37¼	100	do......s10.	52
200	do...	37⅜	100	Han. & St. Jos...	38⅜
100	Erie Railway...	61¾	100	do...	38½
100	do.......c.	61⅞	100	Ohio & Miss...s3.	39¾
100	Union Pacific...	28	320	do...	39¾
100	do...	28⅛	100	C., C. & I. C...	32⅛
100	Panama...	115	200	do...	32

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Ala. 5s....b. c.	47½	300	Pacific Mail...	37½
3,000	Va. 6s, Con...	53	300	do.b. c. b3.	37½
10,000	Ga. St.7s,new, ...bet. call.	90	2000	do...	37½
			700	do...	37⅞
6,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	103	1500	do...	37¾
2,000	D.,M.&Tol.1st.	100½	100	do.....b3.	37¾
1,000	T., P. & W. 2d, ...bet. call.	76	500	do...	37⅞
			50	N.Y.C.& Hud.b.c.	104⅛
100	Md. Coal Co...b.c.	23½	100	do.....s3.	104⅜
100	Quick. Pf....b. c.	48	100	do...	104⅜
100	U. S. Ex....x div.	68½	400	do...	104½
100	Western Union...	91⅛	300	do.....b3.	104½
600	do.bet. call.	91¼	100	do.....b3.	104⅜
100	do.....b3.	91¼	33	Morris & Essex...	92½
100	do.......c.	91¼	200	Erie R.......b.c.c.	61⅞
600	do...	91⅛	300	do...	61¾
200	do.....s3.	91⅛	100	do.......c.	61⅞
100	do.....s3.	91	300	do.......c.	62
600	do...	91	100	do...	61⅞
100	do.....s3.	90⅞	100	L. S. & M. S...	93½
200	do.....b3.	91	100	do..b. c.b3.	93⅝
400	do...	91	300	do...	93½
100	Del., L. & W...	100¾	100	do...	93⅜
100	Chi. & R. Island..	110¾	100	Union Pacific.b.c.	28⅛
100	do..b. c. c.	110⅝	200	do...	28
100	Mil. & St. Paul...	52	500	Harlem......b3.	129½
100	do..b. c. s3.	52⅛	500	do.bet. call.	129½
100	Ohio & M. b. c. s3.	39¾			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67...	119	100	Lake Shore...	93½
			100	do.....b3.	93½
200	Erie Railway...	61⅞	100	West. Union..b3.	91
100	do...	62	500	do...	91
400	do...	62⅛	500	do...	91⅛
100	do...	62¼	400	do.....b3.	91¼
100	do...	62⅜	740	do...	91¼
400	Pac. Mail.....b3.	38	800	do.....b3.	91⅜
700	do...	38	700	do...	91⅜
1000	do.....b3.	38¼	200	Harlem...	129½
900	do...	38⅜	100	Union Pacific...	28⅛
100	do.....b3.	38⅛	100	Rock Island...	110⅝
1000	do.....b3.	38¼	200	St. Paul...	52
400	do...	38⅜	400	North-western...	69¾
200	do...	38½	100	do...	69⅝
100	do.....s3.	38⅜	300	do...	69⅞
500	do...	38⅜	200	do...	70
200	do...	38¼	100	do...	71
300	do...	38⅜	100	Toledo & Wab.b3.	71⅞
500	do...	38½	100	Del., Lack. & W..	100¾
100	do...	38¼	200	Ohio & Miss...	39¾
100	Adams Express..	94½	100	C., C. & I. C...	31⅞
300	N. Y. C. & Hud.s3.	104½	100	do...	32⅜
500	do......b3.	104⅝			

THURSDAY, July 24—P. M.

The sales of Gold ran down to 115½@115⅝ ₱ cent. this forenoon. The market was depressed, partly on account of the Bank of England rate of 4 ₱ cent. in place of 4½ ₱ cent., and partly to make a price for the $1,000,000 to be sold at noon by the Treasury. The bids for this Gold amounted to $2,635,000 at and below 115.45 ₱ cent., at which figure the *Bull* clique in the Gold Room were awarded $990,000, and another party $10,000 at 115.51 ₱ cent.

The reduction by the Bank of England to 4 ₱ cent. was not unexpected. The effect in the London market was to reduce the Street rate for Money to 3½ ₱ cent., and the effect here was to bring down the rate of Sight Bills to 110@109⅞ ₱ cent., while the 60 days rate was 109@109⅛ ₱ cent. The expectation is that 60 days Bills can soon be discounted in London at 3 ₱ cent. per annum, which would make them a preferred remittance at the present difference for Sight Exchange.

Although the prominent men in the Gold movement (which thus far is a failure) continue to *Bear* the Share speculation, and have ventured repeated raids on the market, the temper of the dealings was rather firmer than at the close on Wednesday on most of the New-York and Western Roads, and on Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. In regard to the last named, the noted "Broad-street nine" who, to the great public scandal, have the concern in charge of late, held another meeting to-day, and on the report, after adjournment, that they were advised by counsel learned in the law that they *can* borrow Money on mortgage Bonds, Judge Pierrepont to the contrary notwithstanding, and the further rumor that there is a division among these Directors (of interest, perhaps, as well as opinion) about the propriety or necessity for "scuttling the ship" down to 30 or 25 ₱ cent.—nothing being said of the honesty of the operation—the Stock improved to 38@38¼ ₱ cent.

In the Afternoon the general market for Stocks, including the Public Funds, which are but very slightly affected by the decline in Gold and Exchange, was firm, and the Share speculation higher and a little more active. Gold left off 115⅛ ₱ cent., after some effort to remarket the Treasury Gold at 115⅝@115¾ ₱ cent. Money 3@4 ₱ cent. to the Brokers on Stocks and Gold, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on Mercantile paper of the best class, and on time loans on good Stocks actively dealt in at the Exchange.

At 3 o'clock on the close of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday Afternoon:

Closing Quotations—July 24.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	116	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119½	119⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¼	119
American Gold	115⅞	115½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅛	104½
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	110⅝
Pacific Mail	37	38¼
St. Paul Preferred	73½	73¾
St. Paul Common	51⅝	52
Ohio and Mississippi	39½	39¾
Western Union Telegraph	90¼	91⅜
Erie	60⅞	62⅛
Union Pacific	27⅞	28⅛
Lake Shore	93¼	93⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	32⅜	32⅜
Toledo and Wabash	71⅛	71⅞
Harlem	128½	128½
Atlantic and Pacific	26½	26½
North-west	69⅛	70⅞
Missouri Pacific	46	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39	38¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.

Gold receipts	$532,114 59
Gold payments	320,789 71
Gold balance	40,095,333 06
Currency receipts	364,470 66
Currency payments	323,546 04
Currency balance	27,384,709 15
Customs	422,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	118⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	120⅛	5-20 reg., '67	117¼
5-20 reg., '62	117	5-20 coup., '67	119
5-20 coup., '62	117¼	5-20 reg., '68	117½
5-20 reg., '64	117¼	5-20 coup., '68	118⅝
5-20 coup., '64	117¾	10-40 reg	115
5-20 reg., '65	117¼	10-40 coup	115½
5-20 coup., '65	119⅜	5's coup., '81	115⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117¼	6's Currency	114½

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94	Del., L. & West. 2d.	102¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92	D., L. & W. 7s, C	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st. ex.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	90	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D.	92¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103¼	Tol. & Wab. 2d	93
Erie 1st Ex	103¼	Tol. & Wab. E. bds.	82½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	102½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	88
Erie 3d 7s, '83	101⅝	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	91½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	99½	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	89
Erie 5th 7s, '88	97	Gal. & Chi. ex	103
Long Dock Bonds	95	Gal. & Chi. 2d	98
Hud. R.7s,2d S.F.,'85	104	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	107⅛
Hud. R.7s,2d S.F.,'75	101½	N. J. Cen. 2d	99
Har.C. M. & S. F. 6s	101	N. J. South. 1st 7s	73⅝
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	97½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	96¼
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	99	P., F.W.&C.S ₱c.e. b.	103
Clev. & Tol. S. F	100¾	Clev. & Pitts. C S.F.	94
Clev. & Tol. n. bds	95¼	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	102
C., P. & Ash. o. bds.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	98½
C., P. & Ash. n. bds.	96	Chi. & Alt. S. F	100
Det., M. & T. bds	100	Chi. & Alt. 1st	104
Buff. & Erie n. bds	97	Chi. & Alt. Inc	95
Lake Shore D. bds	95½	Ohio & Miss. C. S.F.	92
Lake Shore C. C. bds.	97½	Ohio & Miss. 2d	84¾
Cen. Pac. G. bds	100⅜	Pen. 1st Conv	95
Western Pac. bds	92¾	St. L. & I. M 1st	100
U. Pac. 1st bds	81½	M.& St.P.1st,LaC.D.	90½
U. Pac. L. G. 7s	70¼	M.&St.P.1st,L&M.D	81½
U. Pac. Inc. 10s	59½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	78½
B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s	97	Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
Alton & T. H. 1st	98½	Joliet & Chi. 1st	103½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	90½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	88½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc	78	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	91
Chi. & N. W. S. F	101½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	91
Chi. & N. W. I. bds.	94½	Tol., P. & W., B. D.	83⅞
Chi. & N. W. C. bds.	92¼	Tol., P. & W., 2d	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st	101½	N. Y. & N. 6s	101
Chi.& N.W.C.G.bds.	90	Bost., H. & E. 1st	33⅜
Han. & St. J. L. G	104¼	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	79
Han. & St. J. Conv	90	B.,C.R.& M. 1st 7s, g.	87
Del., L. & West. 1st	103½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97½	
City 6s, new	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	122	122¼
Pennsylvania Central	109	109¼
Reading	110½	110¾
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42⅝	42⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾	25
Northern Central	36½	....
Lehigh Navigation	39	39⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¾	91

A morning paper, in the interest of Mr. Jay Gould, reports that the English mail steamer, arrived yesterday, brought over 4,600 shares of Erie Stock. The same authority connects this operation, (cash value $276,000,) with the recent heavy (forced) shipments of American Gold Coin!

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1873.

We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds—

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; coupon and registered. Price 90 and accrued interest.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is a great East and West Trunk Line, 420 miles in length, extending from Atlantic tide-water at Richmond to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, and developing the richest **Iron, Coal, and Timber** regions in the United States.

It is completed and doing a large, profitable, and rapidly-increasing business.

Its Freight, Traffic, Passenger Travel, and Earnings during the current year will be much larger than has heretofore been anticipated, and they are developing with a rapidity which shows the Chesapeake and Ohio to be one of the most valuable and successful railroads in the country.

These facts, together with the substantial and enduring character of the Road itself, its advantages for economical and profitable operation, and the unquestionable security of the bonds of the Company, enable us to recommend them with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets, containing full information concerning the Road and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, **Central Pacific, Western Pacific, and Chesapeake and Ohio Six per cent. Bonds**, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash, make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds on the North-western Division. The road is entirely completed and its earnings very large.

These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at 90 and accrued interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

Banking-House of **HENRY CLEWS & CO.**,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York,
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED.

We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 24—12:30 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92¾. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 47⅞. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced ½ ₱ cent., and is now 4 ₱ cent.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47½.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅞.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47¾.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅝.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares 47⅝. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £805,000 since the last report.

3:45 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £29,000.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for Money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1 ₱ cent.

4:15 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94; 1867s, 93⅝.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares 47½.

PARIS, July 24—P. M.—Rentes, 58f. 37c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 6,000,000f. during the past week.

FRANKFORT, July 24.—United States 5-20 Bonds 96¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, July 24, 1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day are estimated at 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of the new crop, shipped from Savannah or Charleston this month, not below Middling Uplands, at 8¾d., and do., not below Middlings, at 8¾d.

3:45 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,750 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, not below Low Middlings, deliverable July, at 8¾d.; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable August and September, at 8 11-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable July, at 8⅝d., and sales of the new crop, shipped from New-Orleans, at 9d. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 9½d.@10d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Common Resin, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6 ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 24—5 P. M.—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 62s.@62s. 3d.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 24, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	16	Lead, pigs	212
Copper, bbls	415	Pea-nuts, bushels	66
Cotton, bales	636	Oil-cake, pkgs	290
Flour, bbls	7,743	Cheese, pkgs	29,241
Meal, bbls	1,685	Butter, pkgs	3,150
Meal, bags	439	Beef, pkgs	70
Wheat, bushels	32,654	Cut-meats, pkgs	500
Corn, bushels	29,870	Lard, tcs	461
Oats, bushels	27,962	Tallow, pkgs	163
Peas, bushels	7,800	Stearine, pkgs	180
Eggs, bbls	1,470	Grease, pkgs	450
Dried Fruit, pkgs	310	Starch, pkgs	905
E. Oil, bbls	50	Spelter, pieces	522
Lard-oil, bbls	125	Tobacco, hhds	901
Hemp, bales	41	Tobacco, pkgs	240
Hops, bales	67	Wool, bales	1,246
Hides, No.	58	Whisky, bbls	596
Leather, sides	11,489		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the ship Southern Belle, for London—5,810 bbls. Flour, 31,734 bushels Wheat, 9,600 Staves.

By the bark Norsk Flag, for Bristol—26,600 bushels Corn.

By the bark Venus, for Cronstadt—3,283 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark L. H. Jackson, for Cronstadt—252 logs Walnut, 820 bbls. Resin, 88 boxes Machinery, 9 logs Mahogany, 47 hhds. Bark.

By the brig Sionne, for Cork and orders—27,935 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Algeria, for Liverpool—207 bags Ore, 202 bales Leather, 26 tcs. Tobacco, 188 cases Tobacco, 24 hhds. Tobacco, 80 boxes Borax, 1,018 bales Cotton, 30,613 bushels Wheat, 686 pkgs. Tobacco, 8,917 boxes Cheese.

By the steamer Frisia, for Hamburg—18 bales Leather, 5 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 50 pkgs. Florida Water, 100 bbls. Syrup, 1,500 boxes Extract, 69 hhds. Tobacco, 655 boxes Cheese, 121 boxes Bacon, 604 bales Tobacco, 79 cases Cigars, 100 cases Borax, 38 bags Roots, 152 bbls. Apples, 110 cases Fruits, 24 bags Coffee, 5 bales Furs, 25 bbls. Maizena, 32 bags Horn Tips, 80 bbls. Guts, 125 bbls. Beef, 164 Hides, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 8,390 bushels Corn, 39 cases Clocks, 512 bbls. Resin.

By the brig Ocata, for Vigo—1,106 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 69 bbls. Bees-wax.

By the steamer Pennsylvania, for Glasgow—40 bbls. Lard Oil, 300 bbls. Tar, 150 hhds. Syrup, 101 hhds. Tobacco, 40 bales Hair, 506 bbls. Resin, 1,410 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Tallow, 60 hhds. Tobacco, 24,984 bushels Corn, 31,500 bushels Wheat, 543 tcs. Grease, 50 bbls. Oil.

ASHES—The demand for Pots has been fair in a jobbing way, at $8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls continue unaltered.

CANDLES—Sell in lots as wanted at unchanged rates. Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been very firm in price, with Domestic in active request. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Newcastle at $12 25@$12 50; Anthracite, from Yard, at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been selling slowly, with Caracas quoted at 15c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request and quite firm at the advance quoted in our last, with sales reported of 1,016 bags by the Merrimac on private terms; 616 bags by the Nora at 18⅞c.; 3,750 bags by the Helene at Hampton Roads, for Baltimore, said to have been at 19¼c.; and 3,500 bags by the New Light, at Baltimore, (remainder of cargo,) at 19⅛c., gold, ₱ lb. The stock in first hands at the distributing ports to-day was estimated at 42,907 bags here, and 51,928 bags at the outports, with 54,600 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. The recent movements in other kinds had been on a moderated scale, and have been 6,868 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels; 5,430 bags Laguayra, ex sundry vessels; 1,569 mats Java, 1,012 bags Costa Rica, 360 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 3,310 bags San Domingo, in transit to Europe. The stock of other than Rio and Santos here to-day was 16,480 bags and 13,001 mats. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18½c.@20¼c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c., gold. The jobbing trade has been active at buoyant prices.

COTTON—Has been more sought after for early delivery, especially the low grades, for shipment, on the basis of previous quotations, which, however, are more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,958 bales, (of which 200 bales were to arrive,) including 1,150 bales to shippers, 550 bales to spinners, and 258 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there was an active business reported, but at a reduction of 1-16c.@3-16c. on contracts for the earlier months, and about former rates for the later months, closing about steady. Sales since our last of 17,900 bales, (of which 2,600 bales were last evening, and 15,300 bales to-day, with 3,000 bales more at the calls,) closing with July contracts quoted at 20½c.@20 9-16c.; August, 19 9-16c.@19⅝c.; September, 18¼c.; October, 17 3-16c.@17⅛c.; November, 17⅝c.@17 11-16c.; December, 17⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were, 636 bales, including 84 bales from Baltimore, 99 bales from Philadelphia, 453 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were, 1,895 bales, and thus far this week, 9,775 bales, against 10,809 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,536,609 bales, against 2,666,773 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	18	18	18	18
Strict Good Ordinary	19	19	19	19
Low Middling	20	20	20	20
Middling	21	21	21	21
Good Middling	23	23	23	23

EGGS—The market has been quoted firm, with a fair inquiry noted, chiefly for fresh stock. The range of quotations is from 20c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the bulk of the dealings in fair to prime stock at from 21c.@23c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—The demand has been fairly active, and quoted firm, with Dry Cod ranging from $5 50@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3 at $7@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally quiet and heavy, with prices quoted off again, in several instances 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. The inquiry was mostly for City Mill, and other good to choice shipping extras, as on yesterday. Holders were quite prompt in responding to the calls of buyers at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,100 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 35@$4 50, chiefly at $3 75@$4 25; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 60, chiefly at $5 15@$5 30; inferior to good Extra State, $6@$6 65, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; good to very fancy do., $6 65@$7 25; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 50; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 10@$6 70 ₱ lb. Included in the sales were about 5,500 bbls. City Mill stock, and 2,000 bbls. other shipping Extras, within our range.

No. 2 Flour	$3 35@$4 40
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 90@ 5 60
Extra State	6 00@ 7 35
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 70
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 60
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 35@10 75

Southern Flour has been less active within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., in lots, at from $6 35@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 40@$6 25 for very inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Oregon Flour quiet, with choice Extra quoted at $9 50@$9 75 ₱ bbl....California Flour has been neglected, with fair to choice Extra quoted nominally at $7 75@$9 50 ₱ bbl. ....Rye Flour has been in good request at from $4 25@$5 25 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales, 580 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 85@$5 25 ₱ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been fairly active at from $3 10@$3 35 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly $3 15@$3 25; $2 65@$3 15 for White do., chiefly at $2 75@$2 90; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 750 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal continues in request at from $1 05@$1 13 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal very dull at from $7 08@$8 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, 500 pkgs. Pecans on private terms; quoted at 12c.; 20 bales Languedoc Almonds at 21c.; 400 boxes Palermo Lemons at $10; with Layer Raisins quoted at $2 10@$2 15. Market otherwise unchanged.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less active, opening more firmly, but closing again in favor of purchasers. The demand for prime stock was in part to cover maturing contracts for No. 2 Milwaukee. The export inquiry was quite moderate, and the milling demand light. Winter Wheat has been in slack request and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 149,000 bushels at $1 45@$1 46 for 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 45 for fair average samples; $1 43½ for do., slightly out of order; $1 43 for do. No. 2 North-western Spring, car lots; $1 29@$1 35 for inferior to choice Illinois Spring, chiefly at 31c.@32c. for average lots; $1 33@$1 36 for ordinary Iowa Spring; $1 20@$1 28 for rejected Spring; $1 65@$1 80 for White Western; $1 80 for new crop Amber Maryland; $1 60@$1 63 for old Amber Western; $1 52@$1 55 for Red do., small lots. No business was reported for forward delivery and sales were more or less nominal. New crop Amber Pennsylvania, offered to arrive, at $1 80 ₱ bushel.... Corn has been in fair demand and rather steadier as to price, on lighter offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 152,000 bushels at 54c.@56½c. for fair to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 55c.@56c. for boat loads; 48c.@53c. for Heated and Kiln-dried stock; 56c.@58c. for sailing vessel grades of new Mixed Western; 58c.@60c. for Yellow do., and 70c.@74c. for White do....Rye has been in demand with 78c. bid and 80c. asked for prime Western. A sample of New-Jersey new crop offered to-day of superior quality.... Barley and Barley-malt dull and nominal....Oats have been moderately active but quoted lower, on more liberal offerings. Sales have been reported of 74,000 bushels at 41c.@43c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 42c.@42½c. for full-boat loads, closing at 42c. for fair average samples, 40c.@42½c. for Black do.; and 44c.@50c. for very inferior to prime White do....Feed, in request at from $18c.@$24, as extremes per ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING.—The demand has been mostly for domestic Bagging, prices of which have been well maintained. Bags quoted at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging at 10c.@10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14c. for prompt deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in fair request, with prime to choice lots, for local use, quoted at from $25@$33; good do. do. at $22@$24; shipping stock at $18@$20 ₱ ton. Straw continues quiet on the basis of $18@$19 ₱ ton.

HEMP—The demand has been slow, but prices have been without change of moment. We quote American at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 1⅞c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c. Sales have been reported of 500 bales Manila on private terms; 500 bales Jute Butts at 1⅞c., cash, and 160 bales do. at 2c., sixty days.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted as before, on a very moderate movement; 20 hhds. Cuba, mixed stock, sold at 27c.; and 20 bbls. New-Orleans at 85c. The stock in first hands, to-day, was estimated at 1,382 hhds. Porto Rico, 570 hhds. English Islands, 457 hhds. Cuba, and 800 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@85c., Porto Rico at 30c.@60c., Cuba at 18c.@38c., English Islands at 28c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm, but quiet; Strained to good Strained quoted at $3 05@$3 12½, with sales reported of 1,104 bbls. at $3 05 ₱ 280 lbs. ....Tar has been dull at old figures....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, with merchantable lots quoted at 43½c. bid, and 44c. asked.

PETROLEUM—Has been quite dull throughout, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7⅝c. Refined, here, at 17¾c., and at Philadelphia at 18c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 22¾c.@23c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c. No important dealings reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request, in a jobbing way, and quoted firmer in price, with sales reported since our last of 250 bbls. new Western Mess in lots, at $17 25@$17 50; 50 bbls. Extra Prime at $14 50, quoted at $14 50@$14 75, which latter should have been the price printed in our last; 500 bbls. Clear Pork on private terms, and 50 bbls. Rumps at $14 75. And for forward delivery sales were made of 500 bbls. new Western Mess, October option, at $17 12½ ₱ bbl., showing more firmness....Dressed Hogs have been offered and purchased sparingly within the range of 6½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb....Cut-Meats have been quiet and somewhat irregular in price, with sales reported of 50 boxes Long-cut Hams, 19 lbs., at 12½c., and sundry small lots of Bulk Meats at about previous figures.... Bacon has been inactive at about former figures, with sales reported of 40 boxes Long Clear at 9c., and 50 boxes Short Clear at 9½c....Lard has been in fair request for early delivery at rather steadier rates, and quite as actively sought after for forward delivery at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 125 tcs. prime Western Steam at 8⅞c.; 225 tcs. City do. at 8⅝c. And for forward delivery, 750 tcs. Western Steam, July options, at 8⅞c.; 3,250 tcs. do. August at 8¾c.; and 2,500 tcs. do., September, at 8 15-16c....Beef has been inactive at essentially unaltered prices, the range having been from $7 75@$10 75 for new Mess; $10 75@$13 for New Extra do. ₱ bbl.; sales, 70 bbls....Tierce Beef at $16 50@$18 50 for Prime Mess; $20@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$26 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams inactive within the range of $23@$29 for inferior to choice brands....Butter has been in good demand, especially the finer grades, wanted for home use, prices of which have been quoted firm. We quote at from 23c.@28c. for fair to very choice State; 29c.@31c. for fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western, chiefly within the range of 15c.@18c. for fair to very good; 21c.@24c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....The demand for Cheese has been active, particularly for the better qualities of stock, which have been held with more firmness on quite moderate offerings. State Factory, poor to strictly fine, quoted at from 8c.@13c., chiefly at 12½c.@13c. for fine to strictly fine stock, and 11c.@12c. for fair to good shipping qualities, and a shade higher figures for very fancy, in small lots; State Dairy at 6c.@11½c.; Western product at 9c.@12c. for ordinary to very choice Factory; 4c.@6c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in quite moderate demand, at from $8 25@$9 75 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$6 87½ for Rangoon.

SEEDS—Have been generally dull, with Clover quoted at from 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb. for fair ordinary to choice; Rough Flax at from $2 40@$2 60; Timothy at $4 25@$4 40, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 52½, gold, ₱ bushel. Sales of 5,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, slightly damaged, were reported on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderately active demand and firm in price, with sales reported, since our last, of 2,121 hhds. and 1,018 boxes, including 100 hhds. Centrifugal, at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 27 hhds. do. at 9¼c.; 400 boxes do. at 9½c.; 300 boxes do. at 9c.; 675 hhds. about fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; 950 hhds. about good do., (placed last evening,) at 8⅛c.; 16 hhds. Clarified at 9c.; 46 hhds. common to fair refining Cuba at 7½c.@7⅞c.; 228 boxes Muscovado at 8c.; 90 boxes Clayed at 8c., and 307 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been in fairly active demand, with Powdered quoted at 11c.@11¼c.; Crushed at 11c.@11¼c.; Granulated, 11c.@11¼c.; A's, 10⅜c.@10¾c.; and Yellow at 9⅛c.@10¼c., ₱ lb. The receipts of Raw Sugar since July 1, and comparative stocks, Messrs. Wait, Creighton & Morrison sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Receipts since the 1st of July	34,679	16,414	575	4,105
Stock July 24, 1873	103,004	48,985	227,663	7,589
Stock July 25, 1872	102,432	85,916	74,340	5,592

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been held firmly on a moderately active demand; prime samples offered with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 145,000 lbs. common to about prime at 8c.@8½c. Stearine dull at about former quotations.

TEAS—Have been in pretty fair request within the previous range, with sales reported of 2,900 half-chests Green, 400 half-chests Oolong, and 300 half-chests Japan on private terms; Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, quoted at 28c.@33c.; good to fine Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@80c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 25c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 90c.@$1; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 28c.@35c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 50c.@70c., and Imperial, 45c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 80c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 65c.@80c.; common to fine Twankay, 20c.@26c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 22c.@28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted higher, on restricted offerings and a fair demand; sales, 250 bbls. at 95c., and 20 bbls. at 95½c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for room, on berth, chiefly from Grain, Flour, Cheese, and Tobacco shippers, at about former figures. Vessels on charter were in less request, and rates were rather less firm, especially for other than Baltic ports....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 10d. ₱ bushel; 130 tons Oil-cake, at 30s. ₱ ton; 700 bbls. Resin, at 4s. 6d.; 500 Oars, at ½d.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, at 12½d.; 10,000 bushels do., at 12¼d.; 16,000 bushels do., at 12d. and 12½d. ₱ bushel, and 15,000 boxes Cheese, at 70s....For London, by sail, 1,100 bbls. Flour, to fill, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and by steam, 215 hhds. Tobacco, at 55s....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 459 tons, (to arrive,) with Resin, from Wilmington, at 7s. 3d....For Antwerp, by sail, 350 tcs. Lard and 200 bbls. Resin, and by steam, 2,000 bags Coffee, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 8,400 bushels Corn, 500 bbls. Resin, 150 bbls. Dried Apples, 120 boxes Bacon, 675 pkgs. Tobacco, 125 pkgs. Beef, and 3,000 pkgs. Merchandise at full market rates....For the Continent, a Dutch bark, 665 tons, to arrive, hence with 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms, and a British bark, 722 tons, to arrive, with about 4,800 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl....The British bark, 735 tons, hence with Petroleum for the Continent, mentioned in our last, goes to Rotterdam, and gets 7s. 1½d. ₱ bbl....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 449 tons, to arrive, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Triste, an Austrian bark, 372 tons, hence with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Constantinople, an Austrian bark, 609 tons, hence, with about 21,000 cases Petroleum, at 49c. and primage and £10 gratuity....For Havana and back, an American schooner, 266 tons, hence, on private terms, quoted at $10 50@$11.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Flour steady; most of the sales were on private terms. Wheat excited, unsettled, and irregular; No. 2 Spring, for July delivery, sold before 'Change up to $1 18; on 'Change, fluctuated between $1 20½@$1 22, closing at $1 21¼, cash; July, closed at $1 21½; August, closed at $1 15⅛; September, $1 08; No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 3 Spring, $1 08; Rejected, 92c. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 36½c., spot; 36⅝c.@36¾c., August; 38¾c.@39c., September. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 28c., spot; 26¾c., August; Rejected, 25c.@25½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 57c.@58c. Barley dull and nominal for spot; dull and lower for future delivery; sales of No. 2 Fall, September, at 80c.@81c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork—Sales of August at $15 50@$15 62½. Lard dull and lower; 8c. asked, 7⅞c. bid. Bulk Meats in fair demand and advanced; sales of Short Rib Middles at 8⅞c., loose; generally held 9c.; Shoulders quoted 7⅝c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and scarce; sales of new at 91½; old, 92c. Lake Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 263,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 347,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,650 bbls.; Wheat, 12,262 bushels; Corn, 248,054 bushels; Oats, 18,200 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 163,084 bushels; Corn, 128,660 bushels; Oats, 8,545 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 11,550 bushels; Corn, 44,547 bushels; Oats, 80,812 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat dull and lifeless; sales, 1,200 bushels Sheboygan Spring at $1 40; small lots of Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 34; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 44; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 34@$1 35; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 32; White Canada, $1 65@$1 75; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 82½. Corn dull; sales 4,500 bushels No. 2, in car lots, at 46c.; 1,200 bushels, per sample, at 45c. Oats quiet; sales, 30,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 at 37c.; 2,400 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 at 39c. Rye nominally 73c.@75c. Barley-malt firm; prime Western Spring, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged; stock of old scarce and firm. Wheat in fair demand, and firm for best grades; new No. 3 Fall, $1 20; sample lots of No. 2 Winter Red, $1 35@$1 40; choice, $1 45@$1 50. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 39c.@40c., in elevator; 45c., sacked. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 31½c., in elevator; 34c.@35c., sacked. Rye quiet at 60c. Whisky higher at 91c. Pork firmer at $16 50@$16 62½. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c., cash; 10¼c., September; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c., cash; 10½c., buyer September. Lard firmer; Refined, 8½c.@8⅝c. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$4 50. Cattle steady; Texan ranged from $1 75 to $4 80; Native Cows and Heifers, $2 10@$4; medium to choice Beeves, $3 70@$4 60. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,800 Hogs, 1,900 Cattle.

OSWEGO, July 24.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 2,000 bbls., at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 2,000 bushels choice White Canada at $2; 800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 52. Corn quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal—$1 15 for Bolted, $1 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $21@$22, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Peas, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—13,500 bushels Wheat, 36,300 bushels Corn, 1,047,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—1,169,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, July 24.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat advanced 1c.@2c., closing weak; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 65; No. 1 White Michigan, to arrive, $1 65; Amber Michigan, $1 56½; July, $1 56; August, $1 36½@$1 37; No. 1 Red, $1 64; No. 2 Lake Shore Red, $1 55; do. Wabash, $1 38; do. Dayton and Michigan, $1 32; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 45. Corn steady; High Mixed, spot, July and August, 43¾c.; September, 44½c.; Low Mixed, spot, 42½c.; White, 51c.; No Grade, 40c.; Damaged, 31½c. Oats steady; No. 2, spot, 31½c.; August, 30½c.; Michigan, 33c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,400 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier at $1 15@$1 30 for New, on arrival. Corn in fair demand; shelled, sacked, 57c.@62c. Oats steady at 42c.@43c., sacked. Rye dull at 60c.@65c. Barley nominal. Provisions in fair demand and firm. Pork, $16@$16 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c., loose; ¼c. higher packed. Hams steady; plain, 13c.@13½c.; sugar-cured, 14½c.@15c. Lard steady; choice Leaf, 9c.@9½c., in tierces; 10c. in kegs; Steam, 8¼c.; small orders, ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 92c.@93c.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Flour dull at $6 75@$7. Wheat firm; new, $1 25@$1 30. Corn firm at 40c.@43c. Rye nominal at 70c.@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions firm. Pork opened at $15 50; sales at $15; held at $16 at the close. Lard dull; Steam held at 8¼c.; Kettle in good demand; sales at 8¼c. Bulk Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides at 9c., held at 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9¼c. Bacon in good demand and firm; sales of Shoulders at 8⅝c., cash, 9c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 10c., held at 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¼c. Whisky firm at 92c.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Flour unchanged, quiet, and steady. Wheat steady; choice Amber, $1 85. Corn firmer and scarce for Southern; White Southern, 86c.@87c.; Yellow Southern, 60c.; Mixed Western quiet at 57c. Oats dull; Southern, 45c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 44c.@46c.; do. White, 47c. Rye dull at 75c. Hay unchanged. Mess Pork, $17 25@$17 50. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@16c. Lard in moderate demand at 9¼c.@9½c. Western Butter firmer and in improved demand; good to choice, 18c. to 21c. Whisky—City, 96c.; Western nominal.

ALBANY, July 24.—Wheat—Nothing of moment doing; the market rules firm, with a good milling demand. Rye in request; sales of two cars Western on private terms. Barley and Malt unchanged. Oats neglected. Cattle—The market opens tame; the receipts thus far sum up 278 car loads, against 402 for last week; average quality inferior to that of last week, and not enough done to fix a market. Sheep and Lambs—The market rules quiet; Sheep, $3 50@$5 50 for common to good, and $6 for extra; Lambs, $6@$9 50 for common to fair, and $10 for extra.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Coffee firm; Rio, 20¾c.@[illegible] Cuba Molasses, 30½c. Petroleum quiet and weak; Crude, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Refined, 18⅞c. for July; 18c. for future deliveries. Flour buoyant for the best grades; others very dull; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extras, $4@$4 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8 50. Wheat quiet and weak; Old and New Red $1 65@$1 68; Amber, $1 70@$1 75; White Spring $1 60. Rye, 65c.@68c. Corn quiet but firm; Yellow 60c.; Mixed Western, 59c. Oats dull; White, 48c.@52c.; Mixed, 40c.@44½c. Whisky, 95c.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Spring Extra, $5 90@$6 75. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 29; No. 2, $1 23½, cash or July; $1 18⅛ August. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 27c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 38c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 60c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Lake Freights—Wheat to New-York, 8½c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra White at $1 86; No. 1 White at $1 76; Amber Michigan at $1 58 bid, $1 60 asked. Corn quiet and unchanged; Yellow at 47½c.; No. 1 at 46c.@47c. Oats dull and lower, 37c. bid, 38c. asked. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, July 24—Noon.—Flour steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $10 for White do.; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales 2,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $2; 800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 52. Corn quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Wheat—No. 1 Winter Red unchanged; No. 2 at $1 40; No. 1 Red new held at $1 40; sales of No. 2 do. at $1 30. Corn steady at 48c.@49c. for High and Low mixed. Oats unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 24.—Dry-salted Meats scarce; Shoulders, 8½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Sides, 10⅝c.@10⅞c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 127; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. Gold, 115¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 39c. Resin quiet; no sales reported. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for hard; $3 20 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar firm at $3 55.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—Flour firmer at $7@$7 50. Corn dull and drooping at 55c.@65c. Oats quiet at 42c.@43c. Pork and Lard dull and nominal. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Sides, 10¼c.@10⅝c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, July 24.—Cotton steady for good qualities; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.; Ordinary, 14c.@15c.; net receipts, 302 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,424 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 3,783 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 247 bales; gross, 305 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,317 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 1,050 bales; stock, 31,311 bales.

MOBILE, July 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 88 bales; exports, coastwise, 59 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 11,404 bales.

GALVESTON, July 24.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 59 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 13,957 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 18½c.; receipts, 368 bales; shipments, 284 bales; stock, 9,789 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 482 bales; sales, 2 bales; stock, 6,784 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 24.—Cotton firm for good grades; Middling, 18½c.; receipts, 141 bales; sales, 312 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Pratt, J.—60½, Maguire, &c., vs. The Mayor of New-York; 67, In the matter, &c., of Miller; 101, Peters vs. Friedenberg; 142, Stocker et al. vs. Smith et al.; 152, In the matter, &c., of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company; 165, Murray vs. Harway; 167, Hull vs. Travise et al.; 168, Thompson vs. Coleman; 169, Dubois vs. Coleman.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Pratt.

In the matter of habeas corpus of Tuomey et al. I am not fully satisfied that conviction herein cannot be sustained. Motion to admit to bail pending the appeal is denied.

Debbitt vs. Wynkoop; motion to open judgment denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Herman vs. Herman; reference ordered to Germain Hanschel, Esq., to take proof of defendant's pecuniary condition, &c.

Norwood, receiver, vs. The Resolute Fire Insurance Company; case and exceptions ordered on file.

Feutenhine vs. Shepard; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Lecomte vs. Markert; motion denied without costs.

In the matter of the petition of Aaron L. Chamberlin. The order of July 10, 1873, must be modified by striking out the requirements that the petitioner produce the books and papers named therein.

Haight vs. Moore et al.; order that plaintiff be allowed $400 to be taxed and paid.

Sproule vs. Scovill; order for judgment for plaintiff, and that Sheriff's jury assess damages.

Wilmerding et al. vs. Lester; order denying motion, with $10 costs.

Helmbold vs. North Missouri Insurance Company. W. K. Winant does not justify in an amount sufficient to justify discharge of the attachment.

By Judge Monell.

Hulse vs. Freidenhert; findings and conclusions settled and reference ordered.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Walker vs. Salmonson; no authority exists to grant this application.

London vs. Moores; application must be on notice to the creditors.

Marston vs. Ferguson; the remedy must be sought against defendant on his official bond.

Monnell vs. Higgins; motion granted with leave to defendant to serve amended answers.

Schwab vs. Nicoll; judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Sands vs Sands; affidavit of service is defective.

A COINCIDENCE.

Col. A. P. Martin, who commanded during the late war the battery bearing his name, possessed, among his other military equipments, a fine brown horse, which, after surviving the rebellion, still remains in his possession. On this horse Col. Martin invariably rode during the many engagements in which he participated. Singularly enough both the Colonel and his brute companion, although often in the "thickest of the fight," escaped all injury until almost the close of the war. Finally, however, in a hotly contested battle a bullet striking the animal in the neck, passed entirely through it dangerously near the juggular vein, but not inflicting a very serious wound. In the next engagement the Colonel himself, while mounted on the same horse, was struck in the neck by a ball which plowed through it in the same manner and direction as did the one which wounded his horse, and resulting no more dangerously.

SHIPWRECK OFF THE CHUSAN ISLES.

The North China *Herald* contains the following: "The tea-laden steamer Drummond Castle, from Shanghai to London, was totally lost in the Chusan Group, May 31. All hands were saved. The Salamis left Shanghai having on board Mr. Brenan as representative of her Majesty's Consul. She reached the wreck and proceeded to search the neighboring islands for signs of the missing crew. Toward dusk a fishing boat arrived alongside, having on board Capt. McRitchie and four others, who reported that the remainder of those saved in their boat were in a village about six miles off. To this village she went at daylight on the next morning, and took on board eighteen more men and one child, who were going home as passengers. The people on shore had been very kind to the shipwrecked crew, fed them and did what they could to give them shelter. It being supposed that the third boat might be on the same island, the Salamis steamed round and landed at the principal village, where all she could learn was that twenty-four men and a boat were to be found further on. As she had these already on board, and could hear nothing of the missing boat, she shaped her course for Shanghai, telegraphing the news from Gutzlaff on the way; and in the river picked up a junk with a freight-boat in tow, containing eleven more men, making up the whole number who were on board the Drummond Castle. These had landed on another island, where they found a native pilot-boat which agreed to take them up. The Drummond Castle is lying in ten fathoms, on an even keel, and her masts remain about fifteen feet above water. The Chinese had already begun to strip the wire rigging and anything they could remove."

THE KOW-TOW QUESTION SETTLED.

"For three-quarters of a century," remarks the San Francisco *Bulletin*, of July 14, "representatives of Western nations accredited to the Court of the Celestial Empire have been sorely exercised over the audience question. To kow-tow or not to kow-tow, has been the all-absorbing question. From the time of Lord Macartney, the first Envoy sent by Great Britain to the Chinese Court, who in 1797 refused to conform to the degrading ceremony of prostrating himself nine times to the dust, &c., before being admitted to the august presence of the Emperor, down to the present year, all ambassadors from the Western Powers have alike refused to kow-tow. Since the close of the last European-China war in 1860, the right of ambassadors to a personal audience with the Emperor, in accordance with the usages of civilized nations, has been the principal topic in Chinese diplomacy with the outer world. The French especially have pressed it home on the Chinese officials. Seconded by the English, German, and other European ambassadors, an intimation was given that unless the demand was conceded occasion might be taken to enforce it with a little 'bombshell diplomacy.' During the twelve years' regency of the youthful Emperor, Prince Kung, as the leading Chinese official, when representations were made to him on the subject, begged for delay till the Emperor himself exercised the functions of a ruler. This time arrived some four months ago, and a telegraph from Shanghai via London, now says that the audience question has been settled, and that all the representatives of foreign powers were granted an interview on the 29th ult. This breaks down another fortress in the Chinese wall of seclusion which has been surrounding that Empire, the most populous in the world, for thousands of years."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The legislation of 1873 is at last complete. The Governor has signed the last bill which he proposes to sign this year, and the 871 laws of 1873 will be ready for collected publication in a few days. This residuum of legislation is the net result of 2,163 bills which were introduced during last session, of 779 House bills passed by that branch of the Legislature, and 456 Senate bills passed by the Upper House. The Governor vetoed about half a dozen bills during the session, and as many more have been either vetoed or allowed to expire in default of his signature. Among the latter class we believe will be found the infamous Newspaper Claims bill, and one or two others contrived for the purpose of breaking into the New-York City Treasury. In his treatment of the legislative measures submitted to him, Gov. DIX has earned the lasting gratitude of the State at large, and has established a special claim upon the respect and confidence of the tax-payers of New-York. He never signed a bill affecting the interests of this City without consulting, as the Legislature itself frequently failed to do, the officials who were likely to be the best judges of its necessity or of the effects of its operation. The frequent attempts made at Albany to legalize claims against the City which could not be sustained in the courts, received the steadfast opposition of Gov. DIX. He kept scores of such bills from being considered at all, owing to the determination which he manifested very early in the session to stop the practice of auditing New-York City claims at Albany. The Governor's course has relieved Controller GREEN from multiplied embarrassments, and has strengthened the hands of that faithful public servant in a way which all honest citizens will heartily appreciate.

It is to be regretted that the interest in the great horse race of the season—the Travers Stake—has been somewhat marred by the accident sustained by *Springbok*. There is still room for doubting which is the great three-year-old horse of the year, though most people will be disposed to accord that distinction to the wonderful Lexington colt, *Tom Bowling*. But for the easy canter in which the winner finished the last quarter of a mile, the pace would have been the fastest in which the one and three-quarter mile course has ever been run since the Travers Stake was instituted. As it is, the race was won in 3:09¾ minutes, being within a second and a half of the fastest time ever made in this race. If time be any criterion of improvement in the breed of the American race horse, there is a marked advance since that other great Lexington colt, *Kentucky*, won the race in 1864 in 3:18¾ minutes. The difference becomes still greater when we remember that the weight carried then was but 100 pounds, while now it is 110 pounds.

The irreconcilable minority in the Spanish Cortes threatens to adjourn to Carthagena, and there set up a rival Government of its own. By last accounts, the discontented faction which had refused to participate in the debates of the Cortes, by way of protest against the war measures of the Cabinet, numbered about forty-four members. They may have increased in number since the beginning of July, though that is hardly probable. The total number of deputies entitled to sit in the Cortes is 357, out of the 406 actually returned. No law can be passed in the legislative body of Spain unless half the members of the Cortes are present and voting. During all the stirring debates of the last few weeks not more than 200 members have been got together at one time. In fact, the Government has experienced the greatest difficulty in steadily preserving, for voting purposes, the required quorum of 179. The most important measure of the session was passed in a House numbering 190, and it is clear that had the irreconcilables obtained about a dozen more adhesions, the work of the Cortes would have had a very fair chance of coming to a standstill. That these forty or fifty dissentients can add to the embarrassments of the Government by setting up a sovereign Assembly of their own is tolerably obvious; that they can do other than seriously impair the prospects of the Republic, for which they affect to be greatly concerned, is by no means apparent.

Trustworthy details are wanting in regard to the number of slaves who will be emancipated by the abolition proclamation of the Khan of Khiva. The chief subject class comes under the general denomination of Persians, and as slaves or freedmen or their descendants, the Persians in Khiva have been estimated as numbering 40,000. They comprise a sixth part of the sedentary population of the Khanate, the remainder being constituted as follows: One hundred thousand Usbeks or Turk Tartars who have in historical times conquered Central Asia, and who are the ruling race in Khiva, as well as in Bokhara and Khokand; and 100,000 Tadjiks, who belong to a race of Indo-Persian origin, and are generally ranked as the aborigines of Central Asia.

The condition of the wooden pavements in many parts of this City is simply detestable. Great holes are found in the middle of the roads, and garbage accumulates there in such a way as to defy the efforts of the street-cleaners. Commissioner VAN NORT very properly desires to carry out a general system of repair, and he asked for an appropriation of $60,000 for that purpose. Upon the advice of the Controller, this sum has been cut down by one-half, and Commissioner VAN NORT declares that the work cannot be done for the money. There is reason on the face of what he says. We hope Mr. GREEN will remember that there is a true and a false economy. It is not economy to imperil the public health, and impede the traffic of the streets, for the sake of $30,000. We see no good answer to Mr. VAN NORT'S letter. It is easy to cut an estimate down, but it may not always be wise. Mr. GREEN ought to reconsider his action in this matter.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S FUND.

Last year we suggested the idea of taking our poor children from the crowded streets of the City into the country, and appealed to the public for their support in the work. The response was instant and most generous. Indeed, so large was the sum of money sent to us, that we added to the original plan a system of giving relief to sick children. By these combined efforts an incalculable amount of good was done, as any of our readers may ascertain upon inquiry among the City missionaries, or of the doctors who attended the sick children at the expense of the Fund. We did not at first intend to carry out the details of the work ourselves, but so many of the contributors to the Fund requested us to do so that we could not refuse. We have used our utmost exertions to make a wise application of the money. The subscriptions have gone into the hands of our cashier, who has devoted much time and attention to their safe-keeping. The expenses of administering the Fund have been borne by ourselves. We have charged nothing to the Fund for the services of the members of our staff who have been engaged in managing the picnics. We may fairly say that a charitable fund was never dispensed with so little cost to the fund itself.

The idea, however, has now been taken up by many private societies all over the City. The Hebrew societies and many other organizations have arranged excursions of their own for children, and one or two institutions are devoting themselves to the care of the sick. The field is, indeed, large, and quite as many children flock to our excursions as last year. But the system which we endeavored to establish has taken a deep hold upon the community, and is being carried out in so many quarters that we may reasonably consider our work as done. We shall, therefore, make the best use possible of the balance of the Fund remaining in our hands, and continue to give picnics until the whole of it is exhausted. We do not ask for any further contributions, although if any are forwarded to us we shall take care they are applied with good judgment and discretion. When the money is all gone, we shall leave the private societies to carry on an undertaking which has cost us much anxiety and labor, but which, we are thankful to know, has been the means of giving happiness to many a wretched and neglected child, and of saving many a life which would have been lost but for the prompt aid of doctors and nurses. We have done our best with the means intrusted to us—we only hope that those who carry on the work will far surpass our own humble efforts.

The amount remaining in our hands to-day is $4,919 16. To Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL and Mr. EDWARD KING the thanks of the contributors are due for the time they have devoted to the proper management of the Fund. Mr. MARSHALL was one of the first to take an interest in the project, and he has never failed to support us in it ever since. As for the general body of contributors, we return our thanks to them for their kindness, on the part of the poor children whose spokesmen we have temporarily been; and we can assure them that they would be well satisfied with the good their money has done if they could go into the poorest and filthiest parts of our City, and see for themselves how many hundreds of children have benefited by their generosity.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

The "little war" over the Washington Market stalls ought to teach a useful lesson to the City authorities. The practice of taking away the streets from the public, and giving them to private persons, has been carried on to an incredible extent. Under the rule of Tammany, "permits" were granted almost without limit to stall-keepers. The Washington Market stalls had become almost an old institution. They were let on lease, just as any real estate in the City might be. No one can doubt that this was all wrong. The streets are everywhere quite narrow enough as it is. The traffic of the City increases every year, and the channels through which it must flow constantly become more and more choked. It is the first duty of the authorities to check the growth of obstructions in our thoroughfares—not to encourage them. There are no such untidy, dirty, badly-paved streets in the world as our own—that is, not in any city of anything like the size and wealth of ours. And the authorities have too often made matters worse by selling or giving away the streets to private persons.

The Board of Health deserves great credit for the decision and energy it has shown in reference to the Washington Market nuisances. It had very great difficulties to face—the Mayor actually went out of his way to deter it from doing its plain duty. Prof. CHANDLER and his colleagues showed that they were made of the proper stuff for public work, in resisting the influence brought to bear upon them. There is, of course, much yet to be done. The sidewalks in West-street, for instance, are taken entire possession of by the butchers, to the exclusion of the public. Look, again, at the crates and barrels which are coolly deposited on the pathways in almost all streets leading up from the river on either side. The storekeepers seem to think that they have as much right to the roadway as to their own premises. Many of our streets are used at night as private stables—a practice totally opposed to the law. All these nuisances should be cleared away, and no more permits should be granted to stall-keepers or other persons whose business would block up the public roads. A good beginning has been made toward undoing the mistakes of the past. But it is important that no more such mistakes should be made, and we hope the public will resist any attempt to encroach upon their clear and undoubted rights in reference to the use of their own thoroughfares.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE COALITION.

There is a brisk trade driving in politics in Ohio. It is carried on by the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats, and these parties have reached the stage of decrying each other's wares, and of mutual accusations of bad faith and overcharging. This state of things is discouraging among those who assume to be the only original and genuine reformers now in the business. But it is very edifying. The authors of the great movement for "elevating the tone of political life," have got down to some very frank discussion of as mean and mercenary political traffic as ever was carried on in this country. No concealment is attempted. The business is being transacted through the public prints. On the one side is the *Volksblatt*, edited by that "German by profession," Mr. FRED. HASSAUREK; the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and the *Liberal*, a paper controlled by one BRINKERHOFF, supposed to be the Chevalier Bayard of Ohio Liberalism. On the other side is the Cincinnati *Enquirer* with the regular Democratic papers. Here is an extract from what may be called the trade circular of the *Commercial*. It has a very business-like tone, and sets forth plainly the fact that the Liberals believe they control the market in Ohio, and that if the Democrats want to trade at that shop they must pay monopoly prices:

> "The Liberals hold the balance of power in Ohio. The Democratic Party cannot win a victory here. The Democrats can elect the Republican candidates by insisting upon running a ticket of their own. If they will put their party out of the way and vote the Liberal ticket, the Republican organization can be defeated; and that is the only way in which it can be done."

Nothing could be more candid and explicit. We commend it to those credulous citizens who thought last year that the Liberal movement was a rebellion against trading politicians. BRINKERHOFF'S organ is equally outspoken. It declares that the Liberals "desire union and the cordial co-operation of all the elements of opposition in the State, and to secure this they have always been willing to meet half way anywhere upon neutral ground." What meeting half way means is explained by the following statement from the principal Democratic journal:

> "The two parties had agreed upon separate State Conventions for the 6th of August, with the understanding that there was to be a mutual conference in which the State would be satisfactorily divided between the two organizations, and then enthusiastically ratified by both."

By "the State," which was to have been divided, it is, of course, understood that the offices in the State are meant. It is the old game carried on in every State in the Union last year. In New-York it gave us KERNAN and DEPEW on the hucksters' ticket. In other States it resulted in nominations of similar merit. Probably a more open and shameless method of political barter never was undertaken. And it was all for "reform."

But the saints in Ohio do not, as we have indicated, get on very well. They have fallen out owing to a little sharp practice by BRINKERHOFF & Co., who, thinking that they had hardly made as good a bargain as they might, are preparing to force the other party to better terms. They have called a convention to meet next Wednesday, July 30, to forestall the convention of Aug. 8. This makes the Democrats very angry. When a Western editor is at a white heat nothing less than a classical epithet will ease his mind. The *Enquirer* accordingly denounces the new convention as an "act of Punic faith," which "forfeits any future acknowledgment from all honorable men." "Honorable" is good in this connection. Men who get up a "reform" movement to secure themselves offices ought to insist on an "honorable" adherence to the bargain. The business of stealing would soon go to the dogs for lack of associated effort if thieves did not fairly divide the spoils. Save as an illustration of the morals of the opposition in the only State where it has a spark of vitality left in it, this quarrel in Ohio is of the slightest possible importance. The Republicans hold the State by the secure tenure of popular confidence, based on a very fair administration of affairs. They cannot be displaced by the tag and bobtail of the last year's coalition.

A MARRYING MAN.

The London *Matrimonial News* has lately been instrumental—but deserves no thanks for it—in bringing to justice a scoundrel who, were he to be punished according to his deserts, should be kept at hard labor in prison for the remainder of his life. The man in question, whatever his real name may be, has been known to a small army of too confiding young ladies as "REV. REUBEN ALLUNDER BERSON." An excellent education, a tolerable appearance, and attractive manners, being, for aught that is known to the contrary, his entire stock in trade, he appears to have started out in life with the purpose of making matrimony the stepping-stone to fortune. His early efforts not having succeeded in the way that he desired, he resolved to continue entering into wedlock until he should have accumulated enough money from dowers to enable him to settle down comfortably with the most prepossessing of his victims. It is suspected that he began his unprincipled career about ten years ago—he is now somewhat over thirty—and that he has ever since plied his trade with unflagging energy. To judge from the character and quantity of his correspondence at the time of his arrest, it would scarcely be overshooting the mark to say that fully 100 women have been married to him.

An account has already been given in these columns of a few of the circumstances which led to his being at last put upon trial for bigamy. While in London, several months ago, engaged in paying his addresses, through the medium of the *Matrimonial News*, to from thirty-five to forty young ladies, with the intention of wedding all of them, he contrived to make the acquaintance of a Gen. FRANGINI. The house of that gentleman he used as a base of operations. Among those who were advertising in the *News* for positions as governess was a Miss BOULTON, the daughter of a retired naval officer residing at Clapham. BERSON obtained an introduction to her from the editor of the *News*. Having assumed for the time being the rôle of a Presbyterian clergyman, he wrote several letters to her in a most pious strain, concluding with a note to her father in which he requested the honor of an alliance with his family. To satisfy the parental mind as to his ability to provide for a wife, he announced in a postscript that he had just been appointed head master of a new college in Brazil, at a salary of £800 a year, and a house rent free; that he had already some property, and expected in two or three years to be able to retire on a handsome fortune. Mr. BOULTON, unwilling to lose such a good chance for securing the happiness of his daughter, gave the required consent, and the marriage was solemnized soon afterward. As the preliminaries were being arranged, BERSON took advantage of the opportunity to induce Gen. FRANGINI to lend him £200 on personal security. He led the General to believe that Miss BOULTON was heiress to a considerable fortune, of which he was to have the management. Indeed, Gen. FRANGINI was so thoroughly impressed as to the truth of the statement, that he invited BERSON to pass the honeymoon at his house, and to use it as if it were his home. Subsequently, the General having discovered the true state of the case, turned BERSON and the unfortunate young lady out of doors.

BERSON was then arrested, and the publicity which his doings received was the means of shedding light upon many of his infamous deeds. A large sum of money found in his possession by the police was claimed by the German consul on behalf of one of his countrywomen, whom BERSON had decoyed to London upon a promise of marriage. In fact, victims turned up by the score; but, for the purpose of the prosecution, it was not necessary to use more than one in addition to Miss BOULTON. This lady was a Miss KIDD, the daughter of a justice of the peace at Armagh, Ireland, to whom BERSON was married in 1870, while acting as assistant master of a school in that place. After leaving Miss KIDD, he advertised for a wife in the *Irish Times*; but not succeeding to his satisfaction in Dublin, he removed to London, and there began the brilliant career which ended so suddenly. On the 9th of the present month he was found guilty of bigamy, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude—a punishment altogether too slight, considering the number and character of his crimes.

Now, however much Miss BOULTON may be to blame for using the columns of the *Matrimonial News* as a medium by which to procure a situation as governess, she has certainly done an important service to society in ridding it of such an unmitigated scoundrel. Instead of hiding her head in shame, or bearing her cross in silence, as the other victims had done, she promptly handed her betrayer over to the authorities, and prosecuted him with unfaltering determination. If the Miss Boultons were more numerous the Bersons would be fewer.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

There has been hard fighting on the Gold Coast of Africa, with results by no means favorable to the British prestige there. England professes to exercise a protectorate over the negro tribes inhabiting the coast, and the defeat of those tribes to some extent involves the humiliation of their patron. The chief race living in the region mentioned are the Fantees, between whom and the neighboring people, the Ashantees, there exists a fierce and traditional hatred. At the beginning of the century, the Fantees were nearly exterminated by the Ashantees. But for English interposition, the former tribe would have been entirely blotted out. The King of Ashantee has now invaded in great force the Fantee country, and on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of June a series of savage battles was fought, the details of which have just reached us. The first collision took place at a village called Dungua, which is but fifteen miles inland from Cape Coast Castle. The issue on the first day was indecisive, but subsequently the Ashantees were successful at all points, and the Fantees fled in utter rout. When the last mail left, the victorious Ashantees held the entire country clear up to Cape Coast Castle and Elmina. In other words, the King of Ashantee's outposts were within ten miles of the English seat of government, and the protectorate of the Gold Coast ostensibly exercised by that Power was, for the time at least, a mere name.

The troubles of the situation did not end there. It was not possible for the commander at Cape Coast Castle to refuse an asylum to the flying Fantees. Hence, in addition to its usual population, the town at last advices was crowded with 30,000 refugees. A great scarcity of food and water prevailed. The only water fit to drink there is that which is collected in tanks from the rain-fall. But the rains were three weeks overdue, and there were but a few inches of water left in the tanks. Partly, no doubt, as a consequence of this scarcity, sickness had broken out. The other water of the country, left accessible by the advance of the victorious Ashantees, produces dysentery, and of this there was a great deal. Still worse, the small-pox had begun to rage, and when the mail left there were 140 cases in the Civil Hospital. Nor does this end the list of disasters. On her way out to the cape, the Royal African Mail steamer *Nigritia* was totally wrecked, on the 14th of June, off Sierra Leone. She was carrying out a large supply of provisions, bullocks, arms, and military stores, and her loss at that particular moment was of most serious importance. When we add that, but a few days before, another steamer, the *Yoruba*, also carrying supplies for the cape, was cast away near Cape Palmas, it will be seen that the aspects of the campaign were extremely critical. Some consolation is found by the London journals in the presence on the spot of Col. FESTING, an officer of tried courage and resource, in whom great confidence is felt. Yet no skill or bravery can make up for the lack of food and water, or atone for malignant disease; and, although the Ashantees might not dare at once to assail the castle, when the garrison is reduced by illness and famine, such an attempt might be made with dismal results for troops and residents, as well as their negro allies. Doubtless in the sequel England would sharply punish her Ashantee assailants; but in the meantime an old threat may be carried into effect, and the Fantees swept from the face of the earth.

Apart from general considerations of humanity, there is much to deplore in the menaced contingency. The Fantees are among the most interesting of the African tribes. Many of their customs seem directly borrowed from the ancient Jews and Romans. The King swears by "Black Wednesday," as a New-York broker might by "Black Friday." A light or jesting use of this oath is reckoned a worse offense than murder. The latter crime is punished by the offender being sold into slavery. When the tribe, or rather the aristocracy of the tribe, are tired of a King, a parrot's egg is brought and shown him. The sight of this is the signal of death, and no Fantee will ever confess that he has seen a parrot's egg. The tribe believe in one supreme deity—the "Good Spirit"—like the North American Indians. They have a priesthood which includes both sexes, and the honors, immunities, and property of this body are hereditary, just as they were with the priesthood of Egypt. The superior priests are held to be immortal, and there is a village, in a part of the country called Braffoe, in which a multitude of aged priests are said to have lived from time immemorial. When drinking, the Fantee pours a libation upon the ground. When a chief rises, his servant immediately tips the chair or stool on one side—the fear being that, otherwise, the devil, who is always represented with a white skin, will slip into the seat. All the Fantees have Fetishes, who bear the same relation to them as the Lares to the Romans. These and other points of resemblance suggest a common origin or contact, of which history gives no account, and which it would be highly interesting to trace.

The Ashantees, although a more valiant, are likewise a more barbaric and less interesting people, and, so far as their intrinsic or archæological merits go, might better be spared by the world than the Fantees. As nothing, however, can exceed the ferocious loathing of the two tribes for each other—the excess in bitterness being on the side of the Ashantees—it is altogether unlikely that the latter will let slip the chance to exterminate their foes if they can. They gave no quarter in the late battles, and their bloodthirsty King has resolved, we may be sure, to make a clean job of it, and, like the conquerors of that other African war, 2,000 years ago, doubtless says to his savage warriors, "*Delenda est Carthago*,"—or whatever may be the Ashantee equivalent of that memorable saying.

CIVILIZED TRAVEL.

The thirty Chinese students who were on the train wrecked by highwaymen on Monday night in Iowa, must have found in that incident occasion to revise some of their opinions regarding this land of liberty and enlightenment. The young Celestials were on their way to Massachusetts to be instructed in the mysteries of barbarian learning, and occupied the two sleeping coaches attached to the wrecked train. Doubtless they were wrapped in pleasant dreams of "far Cathay," and the almond-eyed girls they left behind them, mingled, perhaps, with rosy anticipations of their future life among a people so singularly amiable, civilized, and happy, when the sudden shock came that awoke them to the cruel realities of life. It may have occurred to more than one of those young men that a country where such practices were possible, was hardly the best fitted for the instruction or edification of youth. And if, in addition, they had heard anything of the treatment of their countrymen on the western coast of our great Republic, they may well have begun to doubt whether, to associate with this sort of neighbors, it was worth while casting down their immemorial wall.

They would be wrong, of course, in generalizing too hastily from exceptional occurrences. Yet it may fairly be questioned whether in any other land having even remote claims to civilization, these young men would have been in danger of just such an experience as that which they happily and providentially survived at Adair. All that the most devilish wickedness could devise was done to insure their destruction, and that of their innocent and unsuspecting fellow-passengers. Only the uncommon quicksightedness, coolness, and bravery of the engineer saved scores of precious lives. The wretches who perpetrated this atrocious villainy evidently accepted murder in their calculations as at least a probable and, at all events, an indifferent accompaniment of robbery. Let us try to imagine what would be our own feelings on hearing that such an attack had been made in China on a train wherein thirty young Americans were journeying to see the Brother of the Sun, at Pekin. Should we not be apt to draw conclusions, and to make remarks unfavorable to Chinese civilization and good faith?

It is a reproach on the country that such a crime should have been accomplished. It will be a lasting disgrace if its perpetrators are permitted to escape. The death of the brave but unfortunate engineer, whether by a pistol-shot or a broken neck, makes them guilty of murder, and we hope to have them all receive the full penalty which the laws of Iowa adjudge to that crime. Indeed, we should be glad to see every State in the Union follow the example of Maine and Connecticut in making the willful wrecking of a railroad-train a felony of the first order. In the present case, however, there is no doubt as to the extent of the culpability. We trust there may be as little as to the sufficiency of the punishment. So that when our Chinese visitors write home, in many-angled vermilion letters, the story of their inhospitable reception, they may be able to add that it was promptly and properly avenged. It is enough that our Celestial neighbors should think and call us barbarous, without absolutely justifying the title by a repetition of exploits like this.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

M. Henri Wieniawski, the eminent violinist, returned from his visit to California yesterday. M Wieniawski will visit Saratoga and Newport next month, and if he determines upon taking part in one or two concerts at either place, the *dilettanti* will surely not regret it....Mlle. Marie Aimée is to depart for the United States on Aug. 1....Mr. Henri Wertheimber has gone to Europe to assist Mr. Maurice Grau in arranging for one of his half-dozen enterprises....The Vokes Family will leave England for America on Aug. 19....Mr. Adolf Nuendorf, director of the Germania Theatre, recently returned from Germany, where, in a period of seven weeks, he visited fourteen cities, and contracted engagements with several artists. He also purchased a complete collection of the latest German dramatic and operatic works. Mr. Nuendorf is now engaged in the renovation of the Germania Theatre. The new engagements secure the services of three ladies and four gentlemen, who will leave Hamburg on the 20th of August, by the agent of Mr. Nuendorf, and several of the old members of the company of the Germania Theatre. The entire *personnel* will include twenty performers. The theatre is to be reopened in the middle of September.

OBITUARY.

BARON WOLVERTON.

George Carr Glyn, who died at his residence in London yesterday, was created Baron Wolverton in 1869, being the first of that title. He was born in 1797, and represented Kendal in the House of Commons from 1847 to 1869 continuously, when the infirmities of age compelled his retirement from that arena, and the peaceful seclusion of the House of Lords was opened to him. His political bias was Liberal, and he always acted with that party under Mr. Gladstone's leadership. From him the deceased Baron received his title as a mark of appreciation for a consistent and useful political career of nearly twenty years. Baron Wolverton leaves a large family. His eldest son, Hon. George G. Carr, is member for Shaftesbury.

ROBERT ETHRIDGE.

Mr. Robert Ethridge, Chief Clerk and Acting Deputy Naval Officer of this port, died at Frankfort, in this State, on July 22. Mr. Ethridge was born in Herkimer County, Nov. 4, 1812, and for several years was cashier of the Mohawk Valley and Frankfort Banks. He was elected County Treasurer in 1848, and again in 1866 and in 1869, and was also for several years a member of the Board of Supervisors of Herkimer County. He was a man of irreproachable character and agreeable social qualities, and his loss will be sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

WHAT DIRECTORS ARE FOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The failure of our trust company is an evil which we could not wish for, but now that it has come we may draw some useful lessons from it for our future safety.

Mr. Mills, the late president, is dead. It is of little use to call him names, however much we may condemn his action. But we can and should open our eyes to the folly and danger of intrusting the entire management of a moneyed institution to one fallible man. Especially is this so, when that institution is a trust company, wherein people of all classes confidingly deposit their money, in the belief that it is conducted on principles somewhat different from an ordinary bank; in the belief that funds received are regarded as a sacred trust rather than the mere medium of business transactions; in the belief that the interests of depositors enter into the calculations of the officers with the interests of the company.

Directors should, must, be required to be something more than mere appendages; to be familiar with all the transactions of the bank; to check hazardous action on the part of officers; to leave no opportunity open for successful secret action of any kind; in short, to do what their name signifies—direct the affairs of the bank.

What business man subscribes to the opinion given by the receiver of the trust company, in a recent interview with a reporter? He said if one officer of a bank tried to perpetrate fraud he could easily be detected, but if two conspired together they could carry on their operations for years, and the directors would be unable to detect them. And this gentleman is president of a bank in the same street. This is a very comfortable reflection for the depositors in his bank, to be told by its president that its board of directors are no safeguard whatever. He must know, for he is president, and meets the directors statedly, and sees what they do and how they do it; and he says they cannot detect fraud if two officers conspire to perpetrate it. Pray, what good do they do then? What do they meet for? Why do they consent to occupy so false a position before the community? It cannot be. It is opposed to the convictions of all business men. Directors can find out what their officers are doing. They can and should know how the money is invested, what loans are made, and the character and value of the securities pledged, before the loan is made, not afterward. They should know how the officers' accounts stand, and no consideration of delicacy should come between them and the performance of this, their simple and inalienable duty. They should require frankness of statement of their president, as well as their cashier, nor be put off with the remark, "Everything is all right. I cannot explain fully now; at the next meeting it will all be made known." The directors are the depositors' guard. To them they look for protection, and the time is come—not is coming, but is come—when, if a bank is to be trusted at all, its directors must do their duty and their whole duty, without fear or favor.

BROOKLYN.

WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873.

THE CANADIAN SCANDAL.

The members of the Canadian Government referred to in the published letters of Messrs. McMullen and Foster have authorized the Toronto *Leader* to say that, "in so far as any part of those communications, or of the documents published with them, tends or purports to implicate any member of the Government in any agreement, promise, or understanding to grant, or to further the granting of the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or the contract for the building of that railway, as compensation for assistance to the late general elections, or for pecuniary considerations of any kind, or upon any ground, or for any reasons inconsistent with their duty as members of the Government, those communications and documents are either absolutely and entirely false, or so expressed as to convey an absolutely false impression; that the arrangement referred to by the late Sir George E. Cartier in the published letter of the 24th of August last, was an arrangement personal to himself and Sir Hugh Allan, independent of, and until published, unknown to the other members of the Government; and that it had no reference to the Canadian Pacific charter or contract, or the furthering the granting of either of them. They promise that at the earliest possible moment the whole of the facts and circumstances shall be laid before a tribunal competent to receive evidence respecting them under oath. In a letter to the Montreal papers, Hon. Gideon Ouimet, Premier to the Quebec Government, denies explicitly the statement made respecting him, that he had received $6,000 for furthering Sir Hugh Allan's project in connection with the Pacific Railway charter. He says: 'I declare that I never was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; that it never solicited my services; that it owes me nothing, and never did owe me anything; that I have never received, directly or indirectly, from Sir Hugh Allan or from any one on his behalf the said sum of $6,000, or any other sum, or any promise of any sum of money; that when I went to Ottawa in 1872 during the session of the Federal Parliament it was to meet there my colleague in the Quebec Government, and also in the interest of the Northern Colonization Railway, of which I am a director, and that there was no question at that time or before or since, in respect of the sum of $6,000, or of any other sum for the services which I rendered to that company as one of the directors or otherwise.'"

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The Senate Select Committee on Transportation, through its Chairman, Senator Windom, has addressed letters to the State granges, inviting their co-operation in the work assigned the committee. The following is a copy of the letter:

"The Senate of the United States at its last session appointed a select committee, which is charged with the duty of investigating the subject of transportation between the interior and the sea-board. This duty embraces a wide and difficult field of inquiry, and involves certain questions in which the farmers of the country are deeply interested. Knowing that the Patrons of Husbandry have given much attention to this matter, and believing that through their organization very valuable information may be obtained in aid of our work, I have the honor to request that you will, after consultation with the granges in your jurisdiction, select a suitable person who will appear before the committee at a convenient time and place, to be hereafter named, and present the views of the farmers of your State in regard to the [illegible] and grievances alleged to exist under the present system of transportation, and [illegible] they may desire to submit to the committee. Should you deem it advisable to arrange for the conference suggested, please inform me of your action, and I will give you due notice of the time and place of the proposed meeting. Communications similar to this have been addressed to the masters of all State granges, and I venture to suggest the hope that the committee may be favored with the valuable assistance and co-operation of your organization."

THE EXCURSION TO-MORROW.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TICKETS—AN EXCITING SCENE—PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY.

To-morrow the sixth excursion for poor children will take place, when a large number of girls and boys from the Sixth Ward will be taken on a pleasant sail up the Sound, to Oriental Grove, for a day's enjoyment in the woods and fields. By permission of the Police Commissioners, Capt. Thomas Kennedy, Sergt. Joseph Douglass, and several officers from the Sixth Precinct Police, will accompany the excursion, and see the children safely returned to their homes. The same officers from the City Hall Police, who have hitherto accompanied these excursions, will also be present, and assist in taking care of the little ones. The full band attached to the Governor's Island garrison has been engaged, and also the Punch and Judy show. Ample preparation has been made in providing adequate supplies for feeding the children, the usual varied bill of fare being adopted for the day.

The children will assemble in Franklin-street, at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, in front of the police station, where they will be formed into line. As soon as the column is ready to move the procession will march up Franklin-street, across Broadway, and thence down to the wharf at the foot of Franklin-street, North River, where the barge Chicago will be in readiness to receive the party. An extra guard of police will be furnished by Capt. Kennedy to insure the safety of the children in crossing the intersections of the streets. As soon as all are on board the tug will proceed with the barge round the water-front of the City, into the East River, and so up the Sound.

The intelligence that a picnic was to be given to the children of the ward created an intense excitement, so that when Capt. Kennedy began to distribute the tickets at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the services of several officers were needed to maintain order. For over two hours the distribution continued, until all of the tickets furnished were exhausted. The scene was a very interesting one, as the children were eager in their efforts to secure picnic tickets. Judging from the enthusiasm displayed, the excursion to-morrow will be even more successful than that given for the Sixth Ward last year.

The following additional contributions to the Poor Children's Fund are duly acknowledged:

Members of Stock Exchange	$1,000 00
Anna F. Jaffray	50 00
F. G. Gedney	10 00
Mabel and Agnes	5 00
No name	5 00
A. V.	5 00
P. A. M.	5 00
Marie and Douglass (Tarrytown)	5 00
Little Ruby	3 00
P. C. I.	1 00
No name	1 00
Della Marthey (St. Chester, Minn.)	50
Nelly Marthey (St. Chester, Minn.)	50
Total	$1,091 00
Previously recorded	7,125 67
Aggregate of Fund	$8,216 67
Amount expended to date	3,297 51
Cash in hand	$4,919 16

The seventh excursion will be given in the name of the Stock Exchange, the members having made so generous a contribution to the Fund.

BUTLER ON THE FISHERMEN.

There was a celebration in Provincetown, Mass., on Tuesday, over the completion of the extension of the Cape Cod division of the Old Colony Railroad to that point. The celebration included a dinner and a ball, and a large number of prominent citizens of Massachusetts and the Eastern States participated. Among the speakers at the dinner were Senators Boutwell and Wadleigh, Govs. Washburn and Straw, and Gen. Butler. The last, in speaking of and for the fishermen, said: "How is it that the former and present Governors both told you that no pauper finds a home on Cape Cod? It is because she draws from the sea and over the sea a never-failing source of wealth. In her fisheries, known of all nations, ministering to religious prejudices, to Catholic Spain and to Italy, filling up with gratuity of food in time of Lent in France, and bringing back in exchange their wines and Madeira, which were almost the household drink of our fathers. Cape Cod—aye, the fish from which she takes her name—have been in Europe for more than two centuries the emblem of the power of this country, not only of power, but of wealth. Why, Sir, we as a nation owe much to Cape Cod and the sister cape—which it is the proudest boast of my life that she allows me to represent her interest—Cape Ann. We are brothers. Together we follow over every sea after its rich treasures. Why, Sir, do you remember how that in the war of 1812 we owed all that we gained of honor and glory, with the exception of a single contest on land, the navy of the United States; and where was that navy manned? From the fishermen of Cape Cod and Cape Ann. Nay, Sir, more than that. How were we enabled in the last great struggle through which this country has passed to bring at last the power of our country to bear upon our rebellious fellow-citizens? Was it not through the navy of the United States which cut them off from the rest of the world and held them bound in bonds of steel till the conquering hand of our armies could lay the power of the Government upon them? Who manned the navies which shut up the southern coast, which circumscribed the rebellion? Who opened the Mississippi to the sea, who broke the back-bone of the rebellion by that wondrous passage through fire and storm of shot and shell, led by the immortal Farragut, a fit representative of the fishermen of Cape Cod and Cape Ann? It was the men of Cape Cod; it was the men of Cape Ann. But let me tell you what I know. The volunteer navy and the volunteer seamen of the navy, as well as the regular seamen, were drawn in a large, a very large measure from our fishermen. Let me tell you a little incident that came to my own knowledge. On the 21st of April, 1871, a little band of men landed in the City of Annapolis. Lying there, almost imbedded in the mud, was the old frigate Constitution, which was first manned in 1812 by the fishermen of Massachusetts. The old noble commander of that old ship came to me with tears in his eyes and said: 'General, can you save the old Constitution; don't let her fall into the hands of the rebels.' I replied that she was safe. He answered: 'She is safe while you are here, but we have no sailors to man her when you are gone.' 'Sailors,' said I, 'I have two companies of Massachusetts fishermen that can man the navies of the world.' Within two hours from that her anchor was shipped, her sails loosed, and in tow of a Maryland steamer she was going out of the harbor, and no rebel laid his unholy hand upon the Constitution, either the ship or the document."

EX-GOV. HENRY A. WISE.

Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, is said to have written a letter to a personal friend in Washington, in which, after repeating his assertion that he could not accept a nomination for the office of Governor from either the Conservative or the Republican Conventions, he continues: "If either prefer my platform of principles they can so declare, but it would be consistent with neither my principles nor their policy to nominate me at all, if they desire my election and prefer my platform. To accept a nomination by the Conservative Convention would make me its candidate, and array against me the Republicans, and vice versa, to accept the nomination by the Republican Convention would make me its candidate and array against me the Conservatives. My aim is to extract the best personnel from both organizations, to make peace between the colored and Caucasian races among us, to bring the Administration to strong grounds, on which all pure, patriotic, and independent persons can stand, as set forth in my letter, and to support the President in protecting the peace and prosperity of the Southern people and the national welfare. If either convention, therefore, will abstain altogether from a nomination, I will defeat the nominee of the other."

AN APPRECIATIVE BIRD.

A correspondent of a Georgia paper writes that in Athens, that State, in a beautiful residence, set in a snug grove, live Mr. Y. L. G. Harris and his wife. For five years a pair of red birds have built their nest in a tree very near their parlor window; and each successive year the old birds bring back their young of the year before, to live upon the bounty of their benefactors. The most peculiar thing, though, is the passion which the patriarch bird has for music. As soon as any one commences playing on the piano in the parlor, this remarkable bird flies to the window-sill, and there, by the grotesquest motions, shows how completely his soul is aroused by the harmony. When the window is down he will dash himself against the pane of glass with the utmost fury, as if to get inside, but when the window is raised never ventures further than the sill.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

TOM BOWLING WINS THE TRAVERS STAKES.

AN IMMENSE ATTENDANCE AT THE COURSE AND A SERIES OF UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 24, 1873.

A glorious day, a vast crowd of spectators, drawn in most part from the best classes of society, the best track in the country, and upon it the finest bred and most famous horses upon the turf, made the scene at Saratoga Park to-day without parallel in racing events, not only during the present season, but for many years past. There had been unusual preparation for the contest for the rich Travers Stakes and Cup, and various facts connected with the several horses entered for the prize gave extraordinary interest to the struggle. Springbok and Count D'Orsay, with their stable companions, had been brought here days ago from Long Branch to become acclimated and accustomed to their surroundings. On the other hand, Tom Bowling, with his tremendous stride and ugly temper, had astonished everybody by his performance at Monmouth Park on Monday, and coming from the salt air of the seashore, where he had been for many weeks, only reached here yesterday morning. These being the chief contestants in the Travers Stakes, these facts, with the previous circumstances in the history of the horses, combined to give the struggle most intense interest. To the lover of the thorough-bred, for himself and of himself, the question presented was one of blood for its own sake; to the gamblers, who look upon these splendid creatures merely as the means of making money, the puzzling problem was which, under all the peculiar conditions of the race, was to win! It is a lamentable fact that few persons own a race-horse simply because he is perfection of his kind. While all these beautiful beasts were being finally prepared for the contest last night, proof of this fact was easily obtainable. McDaniel, watching his string of horses, in which were Harry Bassett, Springbok, Joe Daniels, Katy Pease, Sue Ryder, and others of equal blood and fame, led about the grounds attached to his stables, evidently took no delight in them beyond their capability for winning money. McGrath fondling Tom Bowling in his box gave more direct evidence to the same effect. The surly brute was in good temper for once. His groom rubbed him down without his making the slightest resistance, and his jockey sprawled in the straw at his feet in entire safety. While Bowling munched his oats with an appetite that seemed too ravenous to be encouraging for the morrow, McGrath fondled the brute and got into conversation with him: "Now, Tom, are you going to behave yourself to-morrow, and win the Travers Stakes for me?" Turning to his auditors gathered at the stable-door, carefully out of reach of Tom's heels, McGrath added, "He winks his eye at me, which is his way of saying I'm all right, go out and bet." The incident showed too clearly the purpose for which these horses are bred and kept, not to be left in the oblivion of McGrath's stables.

Long before noon the grand stand was crowded from end to end with gayly-attired ladies, attended by gentlemen in light Summer costume. The scene presented by the grand stand was, therefore, very striking, as it was viewed from the track or quarter-stretch. The fashion and wealth sojourning at Saratoga had poured out to do honor to the turf. During the hour of waiting the crowds were occupied in gazing upon the famous horses being moved up and down on the track below. Springbok was in excellent condition; and behaving, as usual, in an excellent way, put heart into his supporters. The great Bowling, decorated as in his former races with green and orange ribbons, was fractious and sulky as usual. The contracted space in which he had to move seemed to be an additional annoyance to him, but he was kept from any violent outbreak by the herculean negro groom, who on Monday stopped him at Monmouth Park. D'Orsay did not seem in excellent spirits, and his backers began to feel blue. Merodac attracted attention from his beauty, and Waverley for his free movement; Free Lance and Fellow Craft had little attention from the gazing thousands, who were engrossed by their more famous, if not more beautiful, rivals.

Just as the horses were being got into line the efficient police stationed along the front of the stand commanded everybody to sit down, and by enforcing obedience to this order every one had an excellent view of the exciting scenes which followed. The Saratoga course differs from those at Jerome Park and Long Branch in the fact that it has a loop between the circles, which allows the horses to be started for mile and three-quarters races at the judges' stand. In this loop the horses were gathered and sent away. Everybody gazed eagerly, as they dashed away, after two false starts, Tom Bowling in the lead; but there was a general hum of indignation among the men who had money on D'Orsay, as that erratic beast, surlily shaking his head, looked at his comrades dashing away ahead and refused to budge. It was something unusual in D'Orsay, who is generally true, and his conduct was the first unfortunate incident which occurred to mar the great race, from which so much was expected. Away the horses that D'Orsay had refused to join dashed, and as Tom Bowling rushed to the front, all along the crowded benches of the grand stand arose the shouts of his backers, as well as from the quarter-stretch. It was an exciting scene as they went like a flash by the stand, finishing the three-quarters, with the great Kentucky horse still in the lead, but with his chief rival, Springbok, closely pressing him. It was hardly more than a minute—it seemed many—till they rushed down the backstretch, Springbok striving in vain to take the lead away from Bowling. From the start the race had been between these two, and it was between them until they reached the furlong-pole on the homestretch. With thousands of eyes strained upon the rushing horses, there was at the point named a sudden increase of dust, and Bowling was seen forging ahead without a competitor, and went under the string in 3:09¾, followed by Waverley, Merodac, and the others, and Springbok without a rider. Before this, however, and in the instant of its occurrence, everybody knew that something had happened, and hardly had Bowling emerged from the cloud of dust before the cry went up that "Springbok is down." When the horses had rushed past, men ran upon the track, picked up the rider of Springbok, and carried him off to the adjoining field, from whence he was removed in a carriage. While this was happening, and McGrath was receiving congratulations on every hand, there was a sudden rush to the judges' stand as the word went out that a foul was claimed and the race still undecided.

The investigation of the judges of the claimed foul was complete, and occupied over half an hour. Meantime it was curious to note the demeanor of the crowds. There was money depending upon the result, and a great deal of it, but it was not the money that altogether kept this vast crowd quiet, silent, and anxious so long. It was a fear that dishonor had been brought upon the American turf by the temptation of the great Travers Stakes, and Bowling had won by unfair running. It was known that if the race should be given to Waverley, who came in second, that the rider of Bowling, upon a consideration of all the facts, had been found guilty of fouling Springbok, and confidence in the turf would have been destroyed. At last the figures were put up and the race given to Bowling. Waverley having second place and Merodac third. The decision was not greeted with much cheering, but there was intense satisfaction at the discovery that Bowling had been in nowise to blame for the fall of Springbok. When the result was announced, Mr. McGrath again received congratulations, and went about distributing among the ladies the ribbons of green and orange with which the great Bowling's mane had been decorated during the race. Soon after the huge Travers silver cup, which was one of the trophies of the triumph, was given the owner of the winner, and McGrath announced that he would this evening keep it filled to the brim at the pool-room, and asked his friends to come and try to empty it.

But there is great hope that we shall yet see the greatest race ever yet run on an American race course. Mr. McGrath is triumphant, Col. McDaniel wild to the tearing out of his hair, and Mr. Prior, Belmont's trainer, is a likely candidate for the State Lunatic Asylum. But McGrath wants the superiority of his horse recorded. He has offered to put up a stake of $1,000 or more if Count D'Orsay and Springbok will meet Tom Bowling on some off-day of the present meeting over the Travers Stake course. There is excellent authority for saying that it is more than probable that this great race will come off. No one of the three owners are satisfied; nor will anything, apparently, satisfy them but such a race.

There was naturally not much interest excited by the succeeding races. The Sweepstakes were supposed to belong to the McDaniel stables, but to the general surprise Hunter & Traver's Strachino easily beat Joe Daniels. The next race excited only impatience in the long delay in getting the eleven colts started, and being a dash of half a mile done in 50½ seconds. When once begun it was over like a flash, and fully justified its title of the Flash Stakes. In spite of all drawbacks the day was enjoyable, and the Summer meeting at Saratoga was inaugurated under fair auspices. It might have been better, it is true, but still it was good. One pleasant feature was the comparative scarcity of the professional sporting men. Many faces familiar at Jerome Park and Long Branch were to be seen here, but many more were not visible. There was probably less money staked on the Travers Stakes than on any race of the same interest for many years. The pools sold were small for Saratoga, and were not numerous. The reason was to be found in the fact that the betting men could not make up their minds which was the winning horse. The second race was believed to be McDaniel's beyond all chance, as Harry Bassett and Joe Daniels were both entered, and the last was given to the Belmont colts almost without question. The events turned out quite different from expectations, but the latter were enough to keep the betting men somewhat in check, and, consequently, we had some races on which comparatively little money changed hands.

THE TRAVERS STAKES.

The time had at length arrived for an appropriate ending to the racing drama which has caused so much excitement from its commencement at Long Branch on the Fourth of July. It was felt that the Travers Stakes would set at rest the question of superiority between the rival champions. It has always been regarded as the great stake race of the year, for generally the best colts are secured for the event. The race was named in honor of the President of the Saratoga Association, W. R. Travers, and was inaugurated in 1864, when there were thirty entries in it, five of whom started. The race was then won by the great horse Kentucky, by Lexington, in 3:18¾. In 1865 T. G. Moore's filly Maiden, by Lexington, won it in 3:18½. There were thirty-nine nominations and seven starters. In 1866 the late R. A. Alexander brought Merrill, also by Lexington, to Saratoga, who defeated a field of four in 3:29, there being forty-one subscribers to the stake. In 1867 Mr. F. Morris brought out the great filly Ruthless, by imp. Eclipse, and she defeated two competitors in 3:13¼, carrying three and a half pounds over-weight. In this year there were but twenty-eight subscribers to the stake. In 1868 Col. J. J. O'Fallon's filly The Banshee, by Lexington, defeated seven competitors in 3:10¾, and this was the largest field of horses that ever started for the stake previous to the race of to-day. There were thirty-four entries. Up to this time the weight required to be carried by colts was 100 pounds, and fillies 97 pounds; but in 1869 the rule was changed, and 10 pounds more added to the weight. In this year Mr. Belmont's imported horse Glenelg, by Citadel, won it in 3:14, there being three starters out of thirty-one entries; 1870 was Kingfisher's year, and he easily defeated six competitors in 3:15¼; 1870 introduced Harry Bassett as the great three-year old, and he also beat six of his contestants with consummate ease in 3:21¾. The stake on this occasion was the most valuable, as there were eighty-three nominations. Last year the McDaniel confederacy again won the rich prize with Joe Daniels, beating five others, in 3:08¼, the fastest time thus far made in the race. There were eighty-one entries. The race of to-day was, therefore, the tenth renewal of the stake and the most important, for although it is one of the greatest races of the season, the contests for it have been generally hollow affairs, and especially has this been the case for the last three years. It will be but a waste of time and space to again state the causes which have tended to create so much interest and excitement over the race this year, for the public is by this time familiar with the merits of the controversy which sprang up after the Jersey Derby contest. The subsequent defeat of Tom Bowling in the Ocean Hotel Stakes by Lizzie Lucas, seemingly gave the adherents of Springbok and Count D'Orsay the advantage in the controversial war; but after his brilliant victory in the Robbins Stakes, when he started far behind his competitors, (among them Lizzie Lucas,) and beat them all easily, the advantage seemed to be with the Kentucky division. The settlement of the "little difficulty" in the Travers Stakes was then anxiously looked forward to, and the excitement culminated to-day with a remarkable manifestation of intense feeling. The starters, besides Tom Bowling, Springbok, and Count D'Orsay, were W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Merodac, (formerly O. P. B.,) by imp. Australian, out of Ada Cheatham by Lexington; M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellow Craft, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite by Lexington; George H. Rice & Co.'s ch. c. John McCormack, by Hiawatha, out of Rapid Ann, by Jack Malone; R. W. Cameron's ch. c. by imp. Leamington, out of Rebecca, by imp. Glencoe; Clark & Grinstead's b. c. Waverley, by imp. Australian, out of imp. Cicily Jopson, by Weatherbit, and P. Lorillard's ch. c. Free Lance, by Kentucky, out of Parachute, by imp. Yorkshire.

This was a splendid field of horses, and it was in nowise deemed so sure a thing for the three favorites, although they of course monopolized the lion's share of the heavy betting men's attention. There was some prudent hedging done on the little ones in case of accident, which so frequently happens even in the best regulated of races. All sorts of rumors flew about the town. At one moment Tom Bowling was lame, and then Springbok had gone amiss; but these were but "springes to catch woodcock." The betting changed on the course from the night before, and Tom Bowling became the favorite, and the quotations just before the race were as follows:

Tom Bowling	$300	$200	$320
Springbok	270	175	320
Count D'Orsay	130	125	200
Merodac	40	50	55
Field	30	30	30
Total	$770	$580	$925

When the division were summoned to the track, Free Lance and the Cameron colt were absent, and seven of them faced the starter. Tom Bowling was very quiet and gave his backers hope.

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, they were started from the fractional track running behind the judges' stand, and entering the regular track at the half-mile pole. After breaking away three times the flag fell amid great excitement. John McCormack was the first to get away three lengths before Springbok second, closely followed by Tom Bowling and Merodac together, Fellow Craft fifth, D'Orsay sixth, while Waverley was six lengths behind. They rushed down the stretch, shut out of sight by a dense cloud of dust, but when they turned into the regular course at the half-mile pole Tom Bowling was showing the way by a length and a half, while Merodac and McCormack were struggling for the second place head and head, Springbok a length behind them, and four lengths in advance of Fellow Craft; Count D'Orsay sixth, and Waverley seventh. They came rushing round the lower turn, and Tom Bowling was in the lead two lengths, McCormack second, Springbok third, Merodac fourth, Fellow Craft fifth, D'Orsay sixth, and Waverley seventh. When they reached the three-quarter pole Merodac came into the second place, and was immediately challenged by Springbok, who was lapping him. They now came up the homestretch, and the excitement was intense. Tom Bowling was still in the van, but Merodac was closing up to him, and when they passed the stand Tom Bowling was a length in front, Merodac second, a neck in advance of Springbok, McCormick fourth, close up, Fellow Craft fifth, D'Orsay sixth, and Waverley seventh. Round the turn they went, and Tom Bowling still made the pace hot a length in the van, while Springbok now began to settle to his work. Merodac fell back and Springbok went to the second place, while McCormack followed him up, and Merodac was now fourth. Going toward the quarter-pole Tom Bowling and Springbok began to leave the others behind, and the enthusiasm of the spectators began, as it was apparent that there would be only two contestants in the race at the finish. When they passed the quarter-pole Tom Bowling was just a length before Springbok, who was four lengths in advance of John McCormack third, two lengths in advance of Merodac, while D'Orsay and Fellow Craft were together, and Waverley still bringing up the rear. They flew along the backstretch, and Springbok moved up to the saddle-girth of Tom Bowling, and the partisans of each horse began to yell and dance like maniacs. The race was hot, and the pair were leaving the others behind them further away at every bound. It was a repetition of the Bassett-Longfellow race, and when the pair passed the half-mile pole, Tom Bowling was three-quarters of a length in front of Springbok, who was ten lengths before McCormack, who was a length ahead of Merodac, the others "spread out." They came round the lower turn, and the enthusiasm was unbounded as Springbok went up to Tom's shoulder, but the latter would not allow Springbok to remain there long, for he again moved forward, and was just half a length in the van. The spectators were now beside themselves with excitement. All the other horses were twenty lengths out of the race and every eye was strained to catch the least false movement. They passed the three-quarter pole with Tom Bowling still a neck and shoulders in front, and men were cheering lustily, and the ladies vigorously waved their handkerchiefs. It was an exciting moment, but as they turned into the homestretch Springbok was seen to fall and throw his rider, Jimmy Roe, heavily to the ground. The race was over, and Tom Bowling came up the homestretch alone to receive the grand ovation that awaited the victor. When he came past the stand on an easy jog the spectators rose at him, and the cheering was immense. Waverley came in second, ten lengths behind the victor and a dozen lengths before Merodac. Fellow Craft was fourth, McCormack fifth, Count D'Orsay sixth. Springbok came in without his rider. The time of the race was 3:09¾, a sufficient indication that the pace of the race was terrific from the quarter to the three-quarter pole on the last mile, and the performance stamps Tom Bowling as the most wonderful three-year-old of the year, and his future career will be watched with interest. Col. McDaniel made a charge of foul against Bobby Swim, and the judges discussed the matter for some time, causing a delay of half an hour. They finally decided in favor of Tom Bowling, which decision was received with cheers.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Travers Stakes, for three-year olds; one mile and three-quarters; $50 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added by the Association; $500 in plate by William R. Travers, Esq., President; value to winner, $5,300.

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler	1
Clark & Grinstead's b. c. Waverley, by imp. Australian, out of Cicely Jopson	2
W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Merodac, by Australian, out of Ada Cheatham	3
M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellow Craft, by Australian, out of Aerolite	4
G. H. Rice & Co.'s ch. c. John McCormack, by Hiawatha, out of Rapid Ann	5
A. Belmont's ch. c. Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington	6
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Springbok, by imp. Australian, out of Hester	0

Time—3:09¾.

Roe, the jockey of Springbok, was severely injured, and the horse cut on the left fore leg.

THE SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL AGES.

The second event of the day was the sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, which had closed with fourteen nominations, and five horses were marked as starters. These were D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. h. Harry Bassett, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion; also ch. c. Joe Daniels, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe; M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, 3 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue; Hunter & Travers' blk. c. Strachino, (imp.,) by Parmesan, out of May Bell, by Hetman Platoff; and Carroll & Coar's br. h. Ortolan, 6 years, by Doneraile, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion. It was generally expected that Wanderer, who was entered in the stake, would be at the post, but his owners evidently intend to win the Saratoga Cup with him. Of course the betting was like the handle of a jug, all on one side, the knowing ones deeming it a very soft thing for the McDaniel confederacy, but in this they were most lamentably mistaken, for when the starting time came Harry Bassett did not appear and Joe Daniels alone was obliged to do battle for the confederacy, but Strachino was as fast as lightning to-day and this seemed to leak out just before the race, for Strachino went up in the betting, as will be seen by the following quotations:

Joe Daniels	$320	$850	$700
Strachino	180	600	600
Ortolan	25	160	80
Wizard	35	125	135
Total	$560	$1,735	$1,515

THE RACE.

There was considerable delay in getting them off, no less than four false attempts being made. As the distance was a mile and a quarter, they were mustered at the three-quarter pole, and when the flag finally sent them on their journey, Strachino trotted away in the lead, with Joe Daniels second, Ortolan third, and Wizard fourth. They came up the stretch at a terrific pace, and Strachino was in the front. He passed the stand two lengths in advance of Wizard, who was half a length before Joe Daniels, who was leading Ortolan but a neck. Around the turn they went, and Wizard left Joe Daniels, and closed up on Strachino, who was now but a length in front. He, however, was cutting out the work in magnificent style at a tiring pace, and was still a length in front at the quarter-pole, Wizard still holding to the second place, a neck before Joe Daniels, who was a length in the van of Ortolan. As they went along the backstretch Joe Daniels went for the race, and immediately assumed the second place, a length behind Strachino, who kept up the untiring pace. Joe Daniels was now urged forward, and he finally succeeded in reaching the head of Strachino, and they passed the half mile yoked, three lengths ahead of Ortolan, who was two lengths in advance of Wizard. It was a continued brush between Joe Daniels and Strachino all the way round the lower turn, and the other two fell away, unable to stand the "cooking" pace. The excitement was intense as Joe Daniels and Strachino passed the three-quarter pole and turned into the homestretch together. They came up still on even terms, but at the lower end of the stand Joe Daniels began to give way under the pressure, and Strachino came in front of him amid the greatest enthusiasm, and won the race by a length and a half in 2:11¼—Ortolan third, twenty lengths behind Joe Daniels and four lengths before Wizard. The first mile was run in 1:43, which was too much for Joe Daniels to stand under the weight.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes for all ages; $50 entrance, play or pay, with $800 added; one mile and a quarter; value to winner, $1,500.

Hunter & Travers' imp. blk. c. Strachino, 3 years, by Parmesan, out of May Bell, 90 pounds	1
D. McDaniel & Co's ch. c. Joe Daniels, 4 years, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, 108 pounds	2
Carroll & Coar's br. h. Ortolan, 6 years, by Doneraile, out of Canary Bird, 114 pounds	3
M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, 3 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan, 90 pounds	4

Time—2:11¼.

THE FLASH STAKES.

The third and concluding event of the day was the Flash Stakes, for two-year olds, half a mile, for which there were twenty-eight nominations, out of which eleven sported silk. These were A. Belmont's b. f. Theodora, and ch. c. King Amadeus, D. J. Crouse's b. c. Culpepper, George Ayres' ch. c. E. Corning, D. McDaniel's br. f. by Asteroid, James Donahue's ch. c. by Kentucky, M. A. Littell's b. c. Reform, Hunter & Travers' b. f. Vesta, F. Morris' b. f. Regardless, A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite and ch. f. Belle of Australia. The betting was in favor of Belmont's pair as follows:

Belmont	$350	$280	$325
Hunter & Travers	200	250	400
Littell	130	175	180
Crouse	100	125	255
Field	180	135	300
Total	$960	$965	$1,460

For the first time in a two-year-old race the Morris stable sold in the field, and the knowing ones received their final stake.

THE RACE.

More than a half an hour was wasted in the attempt to get the fractious lot off. It was finally successful, and Regardless went off in the lead, with Vandalite second, Vesta third, Theodora fourth, McDaniel fifth, and Littell sixth; the others in a bunch. Coming round the lower turn Vesta and Theodora collared Regardless, and the three of them passed the three-quarter pole together, but coming up the homestretch the race was between Regardless and Vandalite, but Regardless came away on nearing the goal, and won the race by two lengths; Vandalite second, half a length before King Amadeus. Time—50½ seconds.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Flash Stakes, for two-year olds; $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; second horse to save his stake; half a mile.

M. Morris' b. f. Regardless, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Barbarity	1
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light	2
A. Belmont's imp. ch. c. King Amadeus, by King of Trumps, out of Amethyst	3
A. Belmont's b. f. Theodora, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla	0
D. J. Crouse's b. c. Culpepper, by Revolver, out of Gentle Annie	0
George Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina	0
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. by Asteroid, out of Canary Bird	0
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. by Kentucky, out of Zaidee	0
M. A. Littell's b. c. Reform, by Leamington, out of Stolen Kisses	0
Hunter & Travers' b. f. Vesta, by Asteroid, out of Lilla	0
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Belle of Australia, by Australian, out of Woodford Belle	0

Time—50½ seconds.

TROTTING AT CATSKILL PARK.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 24.—This, the third day of the Catskill races, passed off admirably. At 2 o'clock six horses appeared to resume the unfinished 2:42 race of yesterday. Six heats had been run, and to-day Corner Boy won the seventh heat and the race, Pelham second, Prince third, and Zephyr fourth. Time of heat, 2:40.

The first regular race of the day was for a purse of $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:50; $500 to first horse, $250 to second, $150 to third, and $100 to fourth. The race was won by Emma Russell.

SUMMARY.

T. Russell's g. m. Emma Russell	7	9	1	1	1
J. L. Doty's br. m. Lady Angee	1	1	[illegible]	5	6
J. W. Brown's br. m. Agnes	2	2	7	3	3
Wm. G. McDonald's b. g. Geo. H. Mitchell	3	3	4	2	4

Time—2:41¼, 2:41, 2:38¼, 2:40, and 2:40.

There were thirty-one entries, and sixteen started.

The principal event of the day was the 2:21 race, for a purse of $2,500; $1,250 to the first horse, $650 to the second, $350 to the third, and $250 to the fourth. There were eleven entries, and six started. Huntress was largely the favorite before the race, which was won by Charley Green in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

John Murphy's b. g. Charley Green	1	1	1
Alden Goldsmith's b. m. Huntress	2	2	2
J. H. Philips' g. g. Jack Draper	3	3	4
J. W. Briggs' b. m. Lady Ross	4	4	3

Time—2:32¼, 2:32, and 2:31¼.

Judges—Messrs. Emerson, White, and Viele.

THE CODE.

RIDICULOUS PLAYING WITH PISTOLS IN GEORGIA—SERIOUS SWORD-ENCOUNTER BETWEEN TWO FRENCHMEN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 24.—A duel was fought at Sand Bar Ferry, just below Augusta, at 5 o'clock this evening, between James Moore and Louis Dart, both well known in sporting circles. The difficulty was about some trivial matter. One fire was exchanged, when Moore expressed himself satisfied. The pistols were loaded with powder only, though Moore, the challenging party, was not aware of that fact.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 24.—A Frenchman, named Aubin, living at Wilkesbarre, and a countryman of his from New-York, fought a duel with rapiers, in Donos Woods, near Wilkesbarre, on Tuesday morning. Both displayed great skill, and fought for over an hour, when Aubin was wounded in the side. The cause of the fight was a French lady. The affair is not finished, and will be renewed as soon as Aubin recovers from his wound. Aubin has gone to New-York to a hospital. The affair was quietly managed, very few knowing anything about it.

THE PHILOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—PAPERS READ BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EASTON, Wednesday, July 23, 1873.

The College Chapel proves to be an admirable place for holding the sessions of the convention, as it readily accommodates all who are disposed to attend, while through its ample windows a delightful breeze circulates, even in the middle of these hot July days.

Quite a large number of papers have been presented; more, probably, than there will be opportunity to read and discuss in the time which remains to the association. The session was resumed this morning at 9 o'clock. On motion of Prof. Toy a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions in commemoration of the late Prof. Hadley. On motion of Dr. Crosby the Executive Committee were requested to prepare a memorial of some length to be published in the transactions of the society. The first paper of the day was presented by Dr. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, on "The Great Harris Papyrus." This interesting Egyptian manuscript was found by the Arabs in 1855 in the rear of the temple of Medunet Habu. It was subsequently obtained by Mr. A. C. Harris, after whom it has been named. A translation of it which has been made by a German scholar fills a volume of 100 pages. It gives a concise history of the reign of Rameses III., and contains his address to his people in the last year of his reign. It is conceded that it adds valuable testimony to the historical statements of Moses. Dr. Cattell, President of Lafayette College, followed this paper with some statements and explanations in respect to a remarkable hieratic scroll which he exhibited to the members of the association. This scroll was found in 1858 in one of the tombs at Thebes, and purchased by Mr. Stone, of Roxbury, Mass. It subsequently came into the possession of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, a graduate of the institution, by whom it was presented to the college.

The first chapter has been translated by Prof. Seyffarth, who has pronounced it the most perfect scroll that he has ever seen. In one corner there is a representation of Osiris and the weighing of good and evil deeds after death. It excited great interest among the members of the convention.

Dr. Douai, of Newark, N. J., read a paper on "English Grammatical Terminology." According to the reader, there were serious obstacles to learning the English language fully. The laws of orthography, of pronunciation, of accentuation, and of syllabication are still unsettled. A great hindrance was found in the text-books in common use, as well as in the ordinary methods of teaching English grammar in our schools. He had previously distributed a small pamphlet in which the principles of his system were presented. The peculiarities of the system consisted in reducing the "kinds of words" to five, assigning to nouns only one person—the third; limiting the tenses to two—past and present; and the modes to two—indicative and subjunctive. Without expecting that the convention would indorse all his views, he hoped that they would commit themselves as a body to the work of improving the instruction upon this subject.

The system as presented in the pamphlet was freely criticised by various members of the association, among whom were Dr. Crosby, Prof. Comfort, Dr. Benedict, Prof. Fisher, and Prof. Williams. Dr. Douai replied to these criticisms, defending the positions which he had taken, and finally asking that he might be allowed to present his views more in detail before a committee of the association. It was finally agreed that it should be referred for further consideration to the pedagogical section. A paper entitled "Aphasia and its Contributions to the Science of Language" was then read by Dr. Trumbull, its author, M. W. Easton, Ph. D., of Hartford, being absent. It was a learned discussion of speechlessness in its various forms of thinking, speaking, and writing words. In some instances there is an inability to speak certain letters, in others to remember proper names, in others to use the right words. After some discussion of the subject, the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

In order to avoid the necessity of going to town for dinner in the middle of the day, a lunch was provided in a room over the chapel, to which the members of the association, with their friends, were invited. Upon reassembling in the afternoon, an invitation was extended by the local committee to attend a reception on Thursday evening, at the Opera-house, to be given by the citizens. A committee was also appointed to nominate officers and to designate a place of meeting for the ensuing year. The committee appointed to draft a resolution of respect to the memory of Prof. Hadley, reported the following minutes:

The Philological Association hereby record their sense of the great loss which the cause of Philology has sustained in the death of Prof. Hadley, whose varied, profound and accurate scholarship made his name familiar to both hemispheres. Respected for the solidity and integrity of his learning, he was beloved for the gentleness of his disposition and the beauty of his life. In the very strength of his days he has been removed from his labors, and leaves the world of letters to mourn its irreparable bereavement. In expressing our own sorrow, we would offer our condolence to his desolated family.

Prof. Stingel, of Columbia College, New-York, read a paper on the "Old Italian Language." Owing to its length, but a part of the paper was read. It was largely made up of examples in comparative philology, and being of a purely abstract nature, elicited no discussion.

Prof. Goodwin, of Harvard College, presented a paper entitled "The Classification of Conditional Sentences in Greek." The Professor wished to make some modification of a division, made in the earlier editions of his Grammar, in respect to particular and general conditions. In the course of his remarks, he stated that the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts had legislated the subjunctive mood out of the statutes of that State. A discussion of some length followed on the part of Profs. Sewall, Harkness, Benedict, Packard, and others, in which the subject of conditional sentences was pretty thoroughly examined.

Prot. T. D. Allen, of the University of Tennessee, followed with a paper upon the "Causes of the Contraction of Certain Epic Verbs in a o.," after which the convention adjourned. O.

CINCINNATI NEWS.

LIABILITIES OF CITIES FOR DAMAGES—THE LOUISVILLE CANAL—FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—E. Roberts & Co. have commenced a suit against the city to recover $130,000 for lumber destroyed by the great coal-oil fire in June, on the ground that the oil was stored in violation of a city ordinance, and they repeatedly requested the city to enforce the law.

The Directors of the Board of Trade to-day adopted a resolution deprecating the injury done to commerce by the delay in turning over the Louisville Canal to the United States, and asking the Transportation Committee to open a correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury with reference thereto.

By the explosion of a steam-boiler used in driving a threshing-machine, yesterday afternoon, Archer Downey was instantly killed and Willard Anderson and George Ward so injured that they lived but five or six hours. Four or five other persons were hurt. The explosion occurred four miles west of Rushville, Ind.

THE GOSS MURDER CASE—MOTIVE OF THE MURDERER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—A dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph*, from Westchester, reports that the Coroner of Chester County yesterday visited Athensville and Bryn Maur for the investigation of the Goss murder case. He ascertained many particulars of Goss, alias Wilson, while residing at these places, and he has arrived at the following conclusions: It now appears from the evidence thus far obtained, that Udderzook left Baltimore with $1,500, and was to meet Goss or Wilson in Philadelphia and give him the money and see him on board of a steamer for some European port; but, rather than part with the funds in hand, he takes him to the country and murders him, pockets the money, and returns to Baltimore.

MINNESOTA'S WHEAT CROP.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 24.—The *Farmers' Union*, the agricultural organ of the State, in this week's issue, says: "Commencement has been made on the great wheat harvest of Minnesota for 1873, and a most bountiful harvest is promised. From a careful estimate we think the State can export this year 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, provided we have our usual good weather during harvest, and provided further, the crop escapes worms and is secured." The *Union* further advises farmers to market all their wheat as soon as possible, for fear of still lower prices.

THE GORDON CASE.

THE PERSONS CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING GORDON COMMITTED FOR TRIAL—STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 24.—The *Tribune* has received a special dispatch from Fort Garry, dated July 22, which says:

The examination in the Gordon kidnapping case is at last concluded. The result, as anticipated, is the committal of all the prisoners, Fletcher, Merriam, Bentley, Hay, and Keegan. While no surprise is manifested, the indignation excited among the friends of the prisoners is very great. The court, as per adjournment, convened at 10 o'clock to-day to hear the decision of Judge Betourney. Upon the arrival in court of the Judge and Attorney General, the Sheriff commanded silence and the proceedings commenced. McKenzie the lawyer engaged by the defense, because they could secure no one else, (being refused the benefit of Mr. Nelson's services,) rose in his place, and addressing his Honor, denied in toto the charge that he demanded from the prisoners an additional fee of $2,000 before continuing the case. He called upon the prisoners to clear him of these charges of extortion and black-mail. The arrangement, he said, by which he had been retained as counsel had been made with Consul Taylor, and he had acted honestly.

McKenzie did not demand an additional fee, but tried to compel the prisoners to give it by threatening to withdraw from the suit.

Judge Betourney then proceeded to read the conclusions to which he had arrived. After reviewing the evidence at length, he committed all the prisoners for trial at the next term of Court of Queen's Bench, in October. The prisoners asked that the following day, at 11 o'clock, be set as the time when application to be admitted to bail might be made. Attorney General Clark arose in reply, and said that while he felt that he had been most foully abused by the friends of the prisoners, he would forget all these indignities, and do all that lay in his power for the prisoners. Counsel for them had asked a special hearing in their case, which was without precedent, but in spite of this he would grant the petition. During the session, Judge Betourney stated that Consul Taylor had made a satisfactory explanation, and he was convinced that no contempt of court was intended by the recent publication of his card. Clark attempted to force a public explanation on Taylor, which failed, and the court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

In regard to the reply of Gov. Morris to Gov. Austin, Gov. Morris therein explicitly states, on the authority of Judge Betourney, that the friends of the prisoners constantly had free access to them. This was untrue, although probably not willfully so. Judge Betourney did grant Brackett, as claimed, permission to visit the prisoners, but that order was invariably overruled by Attorney General Clark, and up to last Saturday, with the exception of one or two special cases, Brackett had not been allowed to see the prisoners. Now, however, in the presence of an officer, Mr. Brackett has free access to them.

The prisoners are all as well as could be expected. Fletcher, Merriam, Bentley, Hay, and Keegan all seem determined to put the best side of the matter out, and now that the conclusion has been reached, although adverse, seem relieved. They all show the wear that confinement and hardship have made upon them, but their grit is untouched. Their principal anxiety seemed to be for their families. To those who have been wont to consider this affair as joke, let me tell you it is a serious matter for the poor fellows in prison here, and they deeply feel the light manner in which the people at Minneapolis at first viewed it.

To avoid, if possible, in the proceedings to-day, an application for bail, Judge Betourney remarked to McKenzie: "There is another justice here; perhaps you had better take the case before him, as they might be more sure of success." The decision of the Judge was well known on the street last night, twenty hours before delivery.

The military at Fort Garry are busily at work around the fort. A stockade is being built around the bastion. They claim this is a protection against an expected raid from Minnesota.

AN APPLICATION TO ADMIT TO BAIL.

FORT GARRY, July 24.—Application has been made before Judge McKeagney to admit the prisoners implicated in the Lord Gordon kidnapping to bail, The Judge reserved his decision.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CRUISE.

THE RUN UP TO STONINGTON—A BOAT-RACE IN THE HARBOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

STONINGTON, Conn., July 24.—This morning orders were issued for the squadron to be ready for starting to Stonington, the first gun to prepare to be fired at 10 A. M.; the signal to start, fifteen minutes after. Eight minutes before the gun to start was fired, the Kate, Rear Commodore Dillon, weighed anchor and got under way, standing off and on, until she was abreast of the Madeleine, under full sail, when the starting gun was fired. At this signal anchors were weighed and jibs hoisted. The Clio, Commodore, and Foam got off first, with Kaiser Wilhelm, Mary, and Undine close on their quarter. After a run of fifteen minutes, the Clio and Commodore led the way, with the Foam in close attendance; the Kate, Kaiser, and Mary were together, and close astern of the others. The Addie got a poor start, but crept up well, though the wind was scarcely heavy enough for her. The Qui Vive, Sophia, and Maggie B. led the rear boats, the Sophia doing well. The Madeleine brought up the rear, looking, with her immense sails boomed out, like a hen taking care of her chicks. The Gypsy and Fleur de Lis were in close company with the Madeleine. About a mile to the westward of Eel Grass light-ship, near Stonington, the schooner Magic, Mr. R. F. Loper, met the fleet, and was saluted by all the yachts. Going about, the Magic accompanied the yachts to Stonington. Anchor was dropped in the harbor in the following order: Commodore, 11:32, Clio, Foam, Undine, Madeleine, Fleur de Lis, Madgie, Addie, Qui Vive, Sadie, Kate, Sophia, Maggie B. The difference in time of arrival of the first and last boats was only fourteen minutes. The Josie, Mr. R. F. Loper, Jr., joined the fleet at Stonington. In the afternoon, a boat race, to be competed for by members of the crews of yachts, was organized. The race was over a course about two miles, for single scull and four-oared gigs or yawls. The prizes were—first, $10; second, $5, for four oars; $6 and $3 for single sculls. The entries were, for four-oar, Mary, Sophia, Commodore. The first prize was won by the Sophia, in 12 minutes, 66 seconds; second prize by the Commodore, in 13 minutes, 17 seconds. The entries for the single scull race were Madeleine, Maggie B., Magic, and Qui Vive. The race was won—first prize, Maggie B., 13 minutes, 25 seconds; second, Madeleine, 13 minutes, 28 seconds. A grand reception, including supper and ball, is given to-night by Mr. Loper. The programme for Saturday has been changed. The race for schooners and first-class sloops, round Block Island, will take place on Saturday instead of Monday, and on Monday the fleet will go to Rocky Point.

THE TYPICAL POLICEMAN.

In Lowell, Mass., late on Saturday night last, some evil-disposed person threw a small wash-tub through a window of a store, the rear portion of which is occupied as a sleeping apartment by the storekeeper. He ran out in search of the disturber of the peace, having on but one garment, and a scanty one at that. The chase was through Middle, Central, Merrimack, and Bridge streets, the storekeeper catching the rascal on the last-mentioned street, and conducting him toward the police station. On reaching Market-street with him a special police officer came upon the scene, and mistaking the scantily-clad individual for the wrong-doer, took him into custody, and the wash-tub man escaped.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

In a letter to Gen. W. C. Wickham and others, Major Edward McMahon consents to go before the Republican State Convention as a candidate for the nomination for Governor of Virginia. He says that he has never been an active politician, or an aspirant for party favors, but believing, as he honestly does, that the prosperity of Virginia is intimately associated with the success of Republican principles and the alignment of the State with the National Administration, he will run for the office if nominated. He also says: "I recognize in the present National Administration the representative thought of the American people. I believe that the true interests of Virginia, and the South especially, are intimately associated with a generous, manly, and impartial support of that Administration, and a sincere determination to carry out in good faith the Constitution and laws of the country, as we have solemnly pledged ourselves to do. Following closely upon this recognition of the palpable duty of upholding the Government that throws its protection over us are to be found, according to my comprehension, the genuine interests of Virginia. Even a superficial knowledge of the wonderful wealth that lies buried in our State would at once suggest that the growth and prosperity of all her great interests depend upon the successful prosecution of the enlarged enterprises of public improvement now attracting the attention of the country. Prominent among these is the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota is thirty-six years old.

Newburyport, Mass., has an armless news-dealer who writes a neat "fist" with his mouth.

Maine now has eighteen cheese factories in operation, nearly all new ventures.

A Brooklyn penitent has lately added ten cents to Treasurer Spinner's conscience fund.

Boston received two and fifty-eight hundredths inches of rain in the storm at the close of last week.

The Fall River mills will shut down for two weeks in August, beginning on the 2d.

The Springfield *Republican* classes dogs and cats as "dumb nature."

A thirty-pound trout has been caught in Lake Tahoe.

A Pittsburg thief stole a deaf and dumb man's watch, and it was not a very valuable watch either.

New-Hampshire is generally considered a conservative State, and yet 179 divorces were granted there last year.

The New-Orleans *Republican* is presenting the advantages of that city as a Summer resort in a strong and very unusual light.

A toy balloon sent up from John-street, this City, came down in Ridgefield, Conn., three hours after.

Parson Brownlow has discharged a third letter at Gen. D. H. Hill. And yet he left nothing of him after his first.

Maine reports a trout in a well that is forty-six years old. There are, however, older wells than that in the State.

Capt. S. J. Hart, who has been connected with the New-York and Norwich line of steamers for a quarter of a century, died on Saturday last.

The Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf will hold its annual reunion in Portland, Me., on the 6th of August.

A Sandwich Island paper reports the production of 400 tons of sugar from a hundred-acre lot, and proceeds to boast exceedingly of the extraordinary richness of the soil of Hawaii-Nei.

Rev. John Gray, recently of England, who was a passenger on the steamer City of Washington, gave in a lecture, in Portland, Me., on Sunday evening last, an account of the loss of that vessel.

A Maine man was paralyzed fourteen months ago, and has never moved or spoken since. He takes nourishment, and evidently has possession of his mental faculties.

The friends of a man in St. Johnsbury, Vt., were so indignant at his getting drunk that they placed him in a coffin and left him there until he got sober enough to roll out.

The Fire-alarm Superintendent in Boston has distributed 33,000 cards at the stores and residences, giving the locality of the fire-alarm boxes and where the keys may be found.

A mean thief entered a church in Wilmington, N. C., through a window, on Saturday, and stole the money from the Sunday-school children's "mite chest" and the missionary box.

A Georgia man has still four crops of cotton on hand. He raises his own bread and meat, has no debts to pay, and thinks that cotton is a safe investment which cannot be borrowed.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* recommends Hon. William M. Hall, at present President Judge of the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, for Supreme Judge of the State.

The Oil City *Derrick* complains of "the persistent exaggerations in regard to the actual production of the petroleum districts" that appear in the local papers.

The Indianapolis *Journal* mentions that "the Democratic Party is soused to doing 'ill-omed' things, and conducting its deliberations on lunatic asylum principles."

Twelve Democratic members of the Legislature have given Assembly Clerk John O'Donnell a gold watch-chain, and the Republicans are said to be considering what they shall present him.

The Democratic State Convention in Texas is to be held in Austin on Wednesday, Sept. 3. The call says that its purpose will be to indicate the future policy of the Democratic Party of the State and to nominate candidates for State officers.

Boys, girls, and women, to the number of fifty or more, amused themselves the other day, in San Francisco, by stoning an express-wagon loaded with Chinamen and dragging their baggage out upon the pavement.

A mechanic in Portsmouth, N. H., has not been able to do any work for eleven years, on account of a friend crushing his hand in shaking it. And the friend has never known the harm he did, either.

Ex-Senator Nesmith is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in Oregon, and the Portland *Bulletin*, a Republican paper, says: "The time was when he did us great service in breaking down the Democratic Party, and we are still properly grateful to him for it."

At a recent anti-Chinese meeting in San Francisco, one man declared himself in favor of arming the hoodlums of the city against the Chinese. He said he had hoodlum sons himself, and he would not hesitate to place pistols in their hands to drive out the Chinese.

The New-Hampshire Agricultural Association offers upward of $8,000 in premiums at its annual fair. A silver service is to be given to the handsomest baby exhibited under one year of age, the judges being the Governor, five ex-Governors, and two Judges.

One suit against the life insurance companies, brought by the executor of the estate of the late Capt. Colvocoresses, will be tried by a jury at the September term of the Superior Court at Litchfield, Conn. Eminent counsel have been retained on both sides.

The Boston *Globe* says that Gov. Washburn's friends determined a fortnight ago to place his name before the Republican State Convention for renomination, and that they already have effected a preliminary organization, have established head-quarters, and seem ready to meet Gen. Butler on his own ground, and at all points, by a vigorous canvass of the State.

THE BROOKLYN BUDGET.

The subcommittee of the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors of Brooklyn, met yesterday in the Council Chamber. The street and sewer cleaning estimate, $75,000, was adopted, the attempt to increase it to $105,000 having failed. The sum of $17,900 was added to the Fire Department, making the amount as increased $335,700. To the salaries of city officers, already $295,000, was added an increase of $81,000; and an addition of $80,250 was made to the police estimates. The statement of the Board of Education, $929,666 48, was adopted intact. Gen. Jourdan applied for fifty more police officers, but the matter was laid over.

A SUICIDE.

An unknown man about forty-five years old yesterday jumped off the dock foot of Grand-street, East River. Some of those who witnessed the act made an effort to rescue him, and he was taken out of the water, but died a few minutes afterward. He was a man of dark complexion, wearing a mustache, and about five feet eight inches high. He was dressed in mixed gray pantaloons and vest, a gray under-shirt, white muslin over-shirt, and wore gaiter shoes. The body was removed to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

The "pitiless iron finger" ("pitiless" is a good word) is sure death. The best "Elastic Truss" is POMEROY'S Elastic Rupture-belt. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

FIRE AT SOMERVILLE, N. J.

THE BABCOCK ENGINE RUNS TWO MILES AND PUTS IT OUT WHILE A STEAMER TRIES IN VAIN TO GET WATER.

On Monday, the 21st inst., the quiet of the village of Somerville was disturbed by the cry of fire. The alarm spread rapidly, and the new steamer was quickly at the scene of excitement, but for want of water could not do the work required. While the flames were raging and the citizens running hither and thither, up rolled the Babcock Chemical Engine, pulled all the way from Raritan, nearly two miles distant. Quick as thought, and before the astonished crowd knew how, the Babcock quietly but effectively poured her deadly contents into the blazing building, and the flames yielded instantly and the adjoining property was saved. This Babcock fire apparatus was purchased last week by the Raritan Woolen-mills, at a cost of $2,000, for the protection of their extensive works at that place.—*Central (N. J.) Times, July 24.*

Nobody buys wire spring trusses that pierce the abdomen, causing death. The ELASTIC TRUSS, No. 683 Broadway, holds rupture night and day comfortably till cured.—*Advertisement.*

Tan, Sunburn, and Freckles are removed by use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Chittenango Mineral Waters
Cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, salt rheum, scrofula, and all diseases of skin, liver, and kidneys. Sold in quarts and pints by leading druggists. Depot 3 College-place.

Dr. Walsman's Cholera and Diarrhea REMEDY.—A sure and speedy remedy for the above complaints. Families leaving the City should secure a bottle before their departure. Never fails. Be in time. For sale at No. 203 Greenwich-st. REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Don't Burn Up.—Send $1 to the UNITED STATES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 697 Broadway, New-York, for the Tunnicliffe fire-alarm. All families should have them.

Bay Rum.—The genuine "Double Leaf" brand is the best. To the trade only. TAFT & TYLER, No. 54 Cedar-st.

DIED.

BURNETT.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 23, 1873, BESSIE WILDMAN, daughter of John E. and Gertrude B. Burnett, aged 7 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 166 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BURHANS.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, July 23, SARAH H., widow of John Burhans, aged 88 years.

Funeral on Saturday, July 26, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John H. Duryea, D. D., No. 79 Division-st., Paterson, N. J. Friends and relatives are invited.

BUCKHOUT.—At Tremont, 23d inst., GERTRUDE EMMA, daughter of Abraham T. and the late Gertrude E. Buckhout, aged 5 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 25th, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father. Train leaves Grand Central at 9:30 A. M.

COLLINS.—On the Fifth day, 24th inst., ABEL C. COLLINS, a minister of the Church of the Friends, aged 46.

Funeral to take place from the Friends' meeting-house, in East 20th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

COBB.—On Wednesday, July 23, 1873, WM. A. COBB, after a long and painful illness, in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Tompkins-avenue M. E. Church, on Friday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DE MOTT.—Suddenly, in Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 23, HENRY A. DE MOTT, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral services in Grace Church, corner of Erie and 2d sts., at 4 P. M., Saturday, July 26. Relatives of the family will meet at his late residence, on Pavonia-av., opposite the Court-house, at 3 P. M. Remains will be taken to Richmond, Va., for interment.

ETHRIDGE.—On Tuesday, 22d inst., at Frankfort, Herkimer County, N. Y., ROBERT ETHRIDGE, Deputy Naval Officer of New-York, aged 59 years.

ELIAS.—On Wednesday morning, July 23, suddenly, HENRY ELIAS, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 170 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, this day, at 2½ o'clock.

HUNT.—On the 23d inst., at Montgomery-place, Dutchess County, N. Y., GEORGINE, infant daughter of Carleton Hunt, of New-Orleans, La.

☞ New-Orleans, La., papers please copy.

JONES.—At Greenpoint, Wednesday, July 23, ANNIE DUDLEY, eldest daughter of Thomas D. and Eliza Ann Jones, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 115 Java-st., Greenpoint, on Sunday at 2½ P. M.

LAIDLAW.—On Wednesday, July 23, MADGE HAMILTON, in the 7th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Dr. A. H. Laidlaw, corner of Palisade and Beacon avenues, Jersey City Heights, on Saturday, July 26, at 1 P. M.

LEES.—At Haselwood, his late residence, near High Bridge, on Thursday, 24th July, JAMES LEES, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at 3:15 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, July 26. Carriages will be at the Tremont Station, Harlem Railroad, to await the 2:30 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

LOCKWOOD.—At Catskill, N. Y., on the 24th inst., MARY J., eldest daughter of Odle Lockwood, of this City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOTT.—Suddenly, at Englewood, N. J., on Thursday, July 24, LILLIE F., only daughter of the late John W. and Elouise N. Mott, in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of Mr. T. M. Wheeler, Englewood, on the arrival of the 1:30 train from foot of Chambers-st., on Saturday, the 26th inst.

SYME.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 23, 1873, MARY ALLAN, the beloved wife of Rev. David Syme, aged 60 years, 4 months, and 18 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 48 Greene-av., on Saturday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 24, 1873, at her residence, No. 819 De Kalb-av., CAROLINE, wife of T. Hart Taylor, aged 43 years.

Funeral to take place at the Puritan Church, corner of Marcy and Lafayette avs., on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 P. M.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Fifth day, 24th inst., MARY ANNA WOOD, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 356 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on First day (Sunday) afternoon, the 27th inst., at 3:30 o'clock.

WHITLOCK.—In Plainfield, N. J., July 24, ELLIOTT L., son of Thaddeus J. and S. Hattie Whitlock, aged 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Lewis R. Davis, No. 54 West 35th-st., New-York, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

A bud on earth,
To bloom in heaven.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RECORD OF A BEAUTIFUL LIFE.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
LIFE OF
ALFRED COOKMAN.

THE LIFE OF REV. ALFRED COOKMAN. By H. B. RIDGAWAY, D. D. With Portrait on Steel. 12mo, cloth, $2.

This book will be highly acceptable to a numerous class of readers throughout our country. The ministry of few Christian pastors has more broadly and deeply impressed the American public during the last decade than that of Alfred Cookman. His talents, piety, zeal, and catholicity have endeared him to thousands both within and without his own denomination, while the memory of his devotion to the cause of freedom and the nation during the late civil war will be remembered by all philanthropists and patriots as one of the most fragrant memories of the great struggle. His triumphant death will be quoted everywhere as a remarkable instance of the power of the Christian religion.

The author has wisely given much space to a delineation of the career of Rev. George G. Cookman, father of the subject of the biography. To all who knew the father, or heard him preach, or have felt interested in the traditions of his wondrous eloquence, this will constitute a pleasing feature of the memoir.

II.
INNOCENT.
A TALE OF MODERN LIFE.
By MRS. OLIPHANT,
Author of "Agnes," "Chronicles of Carlingford," "John: a Love Story," "Brownlows," &c.
ILLUSTRATED.
8vo, paper, 75 cents.

"With the exception of George Eliot, there is no female novelist of the day comparable to Mrs. Oliphant. Her range is wide. Her felicity of expression and aptitude for story-telling are remarkable; her characters are human beings, not lay figures; her description of life and scenery is accurate and beautiful, and in all her tales the reader will find a number of those suggestive hints and unobtrusive charms which show the hand of a true artist."—*The Daily News*, London.

"Mrs. Oliphant has that placid yet piquant style which a few English writers possess, and they alone—which lends a peculiar attraction to their stories, yet offers none of the sensational qualities which offend a critical reader, however much they may gratify a certain class of patrons."—*Springfield Republican.*

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, July 26, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was a fair attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, July 24, and the following real estate was sold by public auction, viz.: By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot 20.10 by 74, situate on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 62.6 feet east of Tenth-avenue. There were two mortgages on the property—the first of $14,000, and the second of $6,000—and the sale was made to satisfy the judgment in foreclosure of the first mortgage. The plaintiff in the suit, W. S. Murphy, bought the premises for $15,000, or $5,000 less than the amount of the two mortgages. J. P. Travers sold by public auction the two-story and attic frame house and barn, and four lots of land, 100.11 by 117, situate on the north-east corner of Linden-street and Evergreen-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., and four lots, 50 by 200, adjoining and running through from Linden-street to Grove-street. A. G. Wright bought the premises for $10,800. The auction sale of lots situate at Irving City, near Newark, N. J., which was noted to be held by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., on the premises, on Wednesday last, did not result in success, as, after about $900 worth of the lots were struck off, the sale was adjourned indefinitely. The advertisement stating that the sale would be continued yesterday was a mistake.

The "Pollock" property, situate at Elizabeth, Union County, New-Jersey, which was noted to be sold by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., on Wednesday last, was all disposed of to Drexel, Morgan & Co. The mortgages, with the exception of four lots on the east side of Mordaunt-place, which were bought by George R. Perry for $202 50 each, over and above the assessment for paving and grading. The particulars will be found below.

The following auction sales are projected for to-day:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, C. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of seven lots, 100 by 175, on the north-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Fourth-street.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JULY 24.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story b. s. h. and l., 20.10x74, n. s. of 34th-st., 62.6 ft. e. of 10th-av.	$15,000

BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND.

By J. P. Travers.

1 two-story and attic f. h. and 4 lots, on n. e. corner of Linden-st. and Evergreen-av.	$10,800

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

NORTH ELIZABETH, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

26 lots, commencing on the n. s. of Alina-st., and running through from Sherman-av. to Park-place; 28 lots, commencing on the n. s. of Alina-st., and running through from Park-place to Sheridan-av.; 31 lots, commencing on the n. s. of Alina-st., and running through from Sheridan-av. to Grosvenor-place; 32 lots, commencing on the n. s. of Alina-st., and running through from Grosvenor-place to Cross-av.; $1,000 over and above mortgage of $2,700 and interest and taxes and assessments	
6 lots on e. s. of Mordaunt-place, 50 ft. n. of Fanny-st., $180 per lot	$1,080
16 lots on e. s. of Mordaunt-place, between Fanny-st and Trumbull-place	3,570
5 lots on s. e. corner of Trumbull-place and Mordaunt-place	1,050
4 lots adjoining	810
7 lots on s. e. corner of Stanton-st. and Trumbull-place	1,190
8 lots on s. w. corner of Mordaunt-place and Trumbull-place	1,360

The above sale closes out all the "Pollock" property, and the assessment on the streets that are paved with Nicolson pavement amount to $18 50 per front foot, exclusive of the assessments for street openings.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 22.

33d-st., s. s., 355 ft. e. of 8th-av., 10.19x76.3	$13,600
43d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.5; 44th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.5	26,000
59th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.4	9,000
84th-st., n. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.2	10,000
84th-st., n. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.2	10,000
106th-st., s. s., 57 ft. w. of 1st-av., 22x60.11	2,450
124th-st., n. e. corner Madison-av., 13x100.11; 125th-st., s. e. corner Madison-av., 13x100.11	12,500
Avenue B, w. s., as proposed, 25.8 ft. n. of 85th-st., 25.6x98	4,500
Lexington-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 59th-st., 20x65	23,000
1st-av., s. w. corner of 54th-st., 25.4x75	29,700
2d-av., e. s., 20.11 ft. s. of 116th-st., 20x80	1,000
Lot equidistant between 130th and 131st sts., and 160 ft. w. of 5th-av., x thence n. 5x75	800

LEASES.

Bleecker-st., No. 313, 5 years, per year	$1,300
3d-av., No. 78, 4 7-12 months, per year	2,040
3d-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 15th-st., 20x100, 5 years, per year	1,250

FRANCE.

A GLANCE AT POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

Writing from Paris on July 5, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "The Ministers are in a fix. Something they must do, of course, but what? Foreign affairs are forbidden ground to them, for they cannot hazard a move there without finding an enemy ready, and perhaps eager, to face them. And so we witness this strange scene: A clerical Government, which professes devotion to the Pope, which declares his temporal power necessary to his spiritual office, which detests the conduct of Italy and Switzerland in religious matters, and which yet dares not venture the slightest remonstrance for fear of finding the strong arm of Germany stretched in defense of those weaker States. The Duc de Broglie, with all his intolerant petulance, is obliged to make himself as small and humble as he can, and on all occasions to proclaim his determination to tread in the footsteps of M. Thiers and M. de Rémusat in everything that relates to our foreign relations. Nor is this situation much better in regard to home affairs, though the cause of their perplexity is different.

The present Cabinet is the offspring of a coalition, and that coalition is formed of three parties, not only distinct but hostile, each with its political programme and its pretender, each waiting for an opportunity to betray its associates and to pursue its own ends. United in their hatred of M. Thiers, they are opposed on all the rest. The Legitimists consider the Orleanists as traitors, while the Orleanists consider the Legitimists as a set of old fools. The Bonapartists, on the other hand, do not conceal their disdain for both Orleanists and Legitimists, protesting that there is no half way between the Republic and the Empire, between radicalism and a dictatorship. The French, they say, require a military Government, strong enough to give democracy its due, independent enough to keep clericalism within bounds; and the Napoleonic dynasty alone is able to fulfill these conditions. True, the Bonapatists lack a man, and this deficiency they feel keenly, so keenly that they have lately had recourse to an extreme resolution. The Imperial Prince being decidedly too young, and his mother enjoying too little popularity, the Bonapartists had no choice left but to fall back upon the cousin of the late Emperor, the Prince Napoleon. True, Prince Napoleon has a doubtful reputation as a soldier; he is violent and crotchety; he is neither admired nor respected; but then he is the only resource of his party. The plan, therefore, is to turn to account the permission which the Prince has obtained from the present Government to come, go, and reside in Paris as he pleases. The next step will be to put him forward as a candidate whenever a seat is vacant to which he is likely to be elected. When he has thus become a member of the Assembly, it is expected that the Bonapartist party, finding in him a centre and a dynastic leader, will rapidly increase both within and without the House, and then, come what may, they will be ready to take a share in the struggle, and to put in their claims to the government of the country. Two ways would be opened to the Prince; he might either do as his cousin did in 1851, and attempt a *coup d'état*, or he might endeavor to submit the question to the nation in the form of a plébiscitum, in which case his friends think they would have a fair chance of carrying the day. Such are the aims and rivalries of the different parties which make up the coalition by which M. Thiers has been defeated. But then, how can a Ministry formed of such heterogeneous materials discharge the functions of government? They cannot move without the danger of falling. Or, if they do anything, it must be on neutral ground, such as the budget and the organization of the army. Questions properly political they dare not touch. Yes; but at the same time, how can they avoid them? For we live under a political régime, and this provisional state cannot last forever. Business—which it was expected would recover when a man of the sword, a Marshal of France, became President of the Republic—is more stagnant now than ever. People do not care so much which Government they have, but they must have one, and the prospect of getting one has now receded further than before. And this feeling is likely to increase. In a fortnight the French territory will be free from the presence of the Germans, all but the town of Verdun, and Verdun itself is to be evacuated in September. This great national event, when it is completed, will no doubt bring about a revulsion of feeling, perhaps a political crisis. I should not wonder, for instance, if it were to mature an impression that the Assembly has fulfilled its task, and must at last make way for another. The dissolution of the House cannot really be delayed much after the nation has recovered the sense of its national independence, and seen the last vestiges of the war of 1870 disappear with the last foreign soldier. But all questions relative to a definitive political settlement will rise then and ask for an answer. And the present Government, I am afraid, will be far from ready to supply one."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$35.000 FOR FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, in the best street in the City; this house is thoroughly built in every particular; every water-pipe is the best block-tin lined, and the whole house is complete; is on Columbia College lease, which is much cheaper than owning the fee; it is the best house in New-York for the money. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES ON New-York City property wanted.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
AT
RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,
Only thirty minutes from ferries by South-Side Railroad.

Neat cottage house; eight rooms, four lots, $4,000.
Fine cottage house; ten rooms, six lots, $7,500.
Two handsome cottage houses; eight rooms, four lots, $5,000 and $5,500.
One large handsome house, situated on elevated ground, with commanding view of ocean; fifteen fine rooms, handsomely finished; built by Mr. Lyman, late of New-York *Tribune*; ten lots, $10,000.
Many choice lots at prices from $100 to $500, according to location.
Very favorable conditions made with builders and others for building on said lots.
Apply to R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, New-York, or to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, Richmond Hill.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN HOME ON EASY Terms; 10 per cent. cash, 30 per cent. by installments; 60 per cent. on long time mortgage.—In consequence of reverses, a handsome cottage house and grounds, only forty minutes from Liberty-st., by frequent express-trains till midnight; comfortable travel, (Summer and Winter,) at about stage fares; worth $13,500; WILL BE SACRIFICED FOR MUCH LESS; grounds laid out in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees, berries, &c.; house has every convenience; paved streets, and depot close by; can have stable, tools, carpets, and part furniture. Apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to the owner, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of 22 1-5 acres; fine house, stable, ice-house; with magnificent view of the Hudson, both north and south, as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly through to place; will be sold at a bargain; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or to J. R. MALLORY, Nyack.

KATONAH.—FOR SALE OPPOSITE JAY HOMEstead, within two miles of station, one of the most beautiful, as well as healthy, regions in the State, a gentleman's residence, with forty-six acres; a fine stone house, containing fifteen rooms, with all the conveniences of a city house; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, grapery, &c. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CLIFFSIDE, ON THE HUDSON, twenty-eight miles from New-York; one of the most desirable places on the river; superb mountain and river views; perfectly healthy, no chills and fever; pure water; modern house, ten rooms, besides bathroom, closets, &c.; gardener's cottage and large barn; twenty acres of land and lawn, pasturage and garden. For photographs and other particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE in New-York, a gentleman's residence, situated at Oyster Bay, Long Island, containing fifty acres of land, with good house; barn, stables, carriage-house, piggery, hennery, ice-house, &c.; large lawn, well shaded; large garden; apple, pear, and peach orchard, and located about one and a half miles from Oyster Bay landing. Address O. M. ALDEN, Box No. 113 *Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT, Locust Island, situated opposite the Neptune House, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, eighteen miles from the City Hall, New-York; accessible by steam-boat and railroad; will be sold cheap in order to close an estate, either with or without furniture; it is now occupied by Griffeth Thomas, Esq. For further particulars, and permits to visit the premises, apply at the office of LEOPOLD SCHMIDT & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, ON HUDSON, A PLOT of about seventy acres, known as "Spook Field;" one mile north of Fishkill Station, with large river frontage; has several fine building sites; the views all being beautiful; it is in all respects a most desirable situation for a residence. Apply to
BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—NEARLY an acre with water front, on Narragansett Bay, at Bristol, R. I.; house completely furnished; gas, bath, range, water, every improvement; fine view; boating and fishing; immediate possession. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—A HANDsome house of seven rooms, with large garden, in Haddam, Conn., within five minutes' walk of depot and steam-boat landing, in good neighborhood; schools and churches. Apply to ALBERT CLARK, No. 244 Canal-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FINEST GRAIN and grass farm in Passaic Valley, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, containing 116 acres, within thirty miles of this City. For description, terms, and trains inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone-front dwelling-house, No. 322 West 14th-st.; will put in order; rent, $2,000 per annum; possession immediately.
THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, NO. 45 Thomas-st.; good stand for carpenter or box-maker.
Also, room at No. 46 Hudson-st.; $5 to $15.
Also, floor at No. 131 Waverley-place; in perfect order; $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner of Houston-st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED, OR PARTly furnished house, where rent or a part would be taken in board. Address EXPERIENCE, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CITY RESIDENCE worth from $16,000 to $25,000, well rented and located, and only lightly mortgaged, if at all. Payment will be made in first-class City mortgage and smaller City property. M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine-st., from 10 to 2.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS and ORGANS,

New and Second hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10.000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ROSE-WOOD PIANO AND stool for $150, if applied for immediately, at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between Mr. STEPHEN L. TRAVIS and myself, is dissolved this day, and I alone shall attend to the firm's liquidation. BENJ. W. FLOYD,
Formerly of S. L. Travis & Co.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1873.

B. W. FLOYD will continue his Provision Business at Nos. 263, 265, 267, and 269 Broome-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—PASS BOOK NO. 27,762 METROPOLITAN Savings Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO and J. C. WELLS.

FINANCIAL.

A

SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872.......$1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873.......$136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being

SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND

7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.
The BOND is safe and profitable.
The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

IRON MEN

Desirous of selling about 3,000 tons of Railroad Iron and take First Mortgage Seven per Cent., twenty year Gold Bonds, not to exceed $12,000 per mile, of a very promising Coal Road in payment, will address
F. SMITH,
No. 245 Broadway, Room No. 8.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000.
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for
Assessment Fund stock of the County of New-York.......$500,000
For full information see *City Record.*
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, July 17, 1873.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD.
Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of this Railroad are requested to call at the office of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., before Aug. 1, to arrange for a lease of the Railroad to protect their interests.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—MONEY for an estate; no commission or bonus charged to borrowers. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway, or No. 15 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

TRACK CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, AND THROUGH TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING IN A FEW DAYS.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a

A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

WOOD & DAVIS

Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,
Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

DUE 1902.
For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

PARIS AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PARIS, Ill., July 22, 1873.
In accordance with the terms of the trust deed made by this Company to the Union Trust Company, providing for a cumulative sinking fund, the following bonds have been drawn by lot by said Union Trust Company for redemption at par in gold, and may be presented upon the 6th day of August next, at the office of the said Union Trust Company in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Grant Brothers & Co., Bankers, London; and notice is hereby given that upon that date, by the terms of said trust deed, these bonds will cease to draw interest: 1,352, 912, 357, 1,802, 2,137, 412, 81, 1,192, 2,218, 1,544, 582, 869, 1,324, 1,459, 2,623, 243, 2,059, 779, 2,378, 2,263, 1,328, 1,774, 483, 1,644, 573, 1,981, 1,006, 2,300, 158, 1,097, 1,768, 725, 101, 216, 2,067, 2,106, 829, 1,498, 467, 1,296, 2,337, 1,361, 2,133, 2,351, 1,383, 188, 2,262, 206, 261, 245, 2,167, 5.
ROBERT G. HERVEY, President.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK, authorized by chapter 565, section 7, laws of 1865.
By order of
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Controller.
For particulars see the *City Record.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City. JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

Oriental Savings Bank,
No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of August, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORner 14th-st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing from the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,184,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14. R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST., (BIBLE HOUSE.)
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after Aug. 1. Surplus over capital, July 1, 1873, $210,000; good business solicited. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1873.
A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house, on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 1st proximo.
By order WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTH-ERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—No. 52 Wall-st.—The coupons due 1st August, 1873, on Eight per Cent. Convertible Bonds of these companies will be paid at National City Bank.
THOS. W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 Broadway.

Cash Value of Assets, July 1	$1,168,066
Total Liabilities	96,890
Net Assets	$1,071,176

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
HENRY A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice Prest. and Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.
The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.
The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JUNCTION WORTH AND MOTT STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	210,000

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1873.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	240,000

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand. CHAS. BAMBURG, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 South 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24, 1873.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half per cent. has been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 15, next.
Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Aug. 2, and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 18.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Aug. 1, prox.
The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and remain closed until Monday, Aug. 4. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.
THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable on 1st of August next.
The transfer-books are closed till that date.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from July 31 until Aug. 2.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Aug. 1.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12, 1873.
THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS DUE Aug. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
I. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 23d inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY-DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 605 GRAND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLlars per share has been declared payable on and after Aug. 1, 1873. Transfer-books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., July 22, 1873.
THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHEnango Valley Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, at the First National Bank, New-York. HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 24th instant. SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY,
Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF STOCK-HOLDER'S OPTION TO TAKE AT PAR 341 SHARES OF THE NEW STOCK OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—There will be sold for cash to the highest bidder at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, in Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the option to take 341 shares of the new stock of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, which option belongs to the estate of Samuel Marsh, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as holder of 512 shares of the present stock of said Company. The terms of sale will be announced at the time of sale by the auctioneers, and full information respecting this option may be had on application to the auctioneers, or to the administrators at the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, or of Samuel Newell, No. 11 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.
JOHN J. MARSH,
T. E. STILLMAN, } Administrators.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 20 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & Son will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock, at their office, No. 7 Pine-st., two dozen cluster and solitaire diamond rings. The solitaire rings are from ½ to 3½ carats; also, one large sapphire ring. Terms cash.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECOMB, THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 25, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo and Naples oranges and Lemons, balance steam-ship Ismalia, landing at Pier No. 21 North River.

FURNITURE.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY—SECOND EDITION.

LOVE IN THE 19TH CENTURY.
By HARRIET W. PRESTON.
Price, $1 25.

From the Saturday Evening Gazette.

"As an essay in authorship it is less remarkable than the singularly beautiful and felicitous translation of "Mireio," for which we are indebted to Miss Preston a year ago. But there is a great deal in her present book that will well repay reading, and we especially admire its frankness and freshness in the treatment of the various topics it discusses. * * * We have said enough of this little book, we hope, to impress our readers with the belief that it was well worth writing, and will well repay reading. Its author has one of those minds that are attracted to interesting topics, and that never in the treatment of these fall into hackneyed views or commonplace suggestion. We are always glad to meet her in literature."

Sold everywhere. Mailed post-paid by the publishers,
ROBERTS BROTHERS,
Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY OF the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature, No. 802 6th-av., families, hotels, merchants, farmers, and others, supplied with servants of all nationalities. References furnished by the company and honesty guaranteed.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, WELL educated, as a companion; no objection to travel; good references given. Address H. V. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Laundress.—By a reliable and thorough young girl in a private family; understands all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable references as to character and ability; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and Sewing, Operate, &c.—By a neat and fine-appearing young woman; born in Brooklyn; Irish descent; never before been compelled to live out; understands all kinds of work; wages moderate. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, WASHing or House-work.—By a nice, neat German girl, who is not afraid to work, and can be recommended as a superior servant in every respect. Call or address at No. 621 6th-av., Jacquin's Bureau.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy, competent young girl, who understands her work in every particular; has no objection to the country; last situation was in City; employer can be seen. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging, and understands her business; or would do general house-work in a small private family. Apply at No. 288 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress; will do fine washing, plain sewing, or assist in any useful manner for the Summer; City or country; prefers a permanent home; good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish young woman as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 462 West 52d-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and laundress; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a competent young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in every branch; makes excellent bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; wages moderate to a good home; will go in the country if desired; has best City references. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent and reliable young woman in a private family; has unexceptionable references; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A REAL GOOD COOK; CITY OR COUNtry; German; no objection about wages; a good home preferred; can give the best of references; is competent in English and French cooking. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable American Protestant woman in a private family; has excellent references; is a good cook and thorough laundress; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS PROfessed cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook; good baker; neat, tidy, and systematic; has best City references; country preferred. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family as professed cook; understands French and English cooking perfectly; would have no objection to the country; can furnish the best of City references. Call or address No. 10 West 44th-st.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, OR HOUSE-worker.—By a thoroughly neat young girl; is a good family cook and a nice washer and ironer; or can do the whole work of a small family; can give the best of references. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., French and German Bureau.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, VERY REspectable and is a very good cook; country or City; has lived with the best families, in both City and country; will do the coarse washing; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY BREAKING up housekeeping wishes to find a situation for her two maid servants, one as cook and will assist with the washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 43 East 12th-st., for two days.

COOK.—WITH EXPERIENCE AND CITY REFERence for four years; understands meats, pastry, &c.; capable of cooking for a hotel or Summer house; willing to go to any section of the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; French, not speaking English; is first-class; wages not so much an object as a family that speak French. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron; or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY FIRST-RATE COOK; ALL KINDS OF cooking; good City reference if required; City or country. Call at No. 241 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; FIRST-class cook; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 236 West 35th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended neat and obliging young woman; good family cook; also washer and ironer; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHING, and ironing; good references given. Call at No. 279 Bowery, entrance in Houston-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, as cook, washer, and ironer, or as laundress. Call at present employer's, No. 54 West 52d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG GIRL, (A Swede;) can do plain cooking, excellent washing and ironing, &c.; speaks good English; will go in the country, if desired; has good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG LADY, AMERICAN, as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser. Call at No. 32 3d-av., near 10th-st.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-WORK AND Fine Washing.—By a plain, neat young woman; willing to assist at what may be required; flute, fine muslins, &c.; efficient in either capacity; reference good; both City and country; wages moderate. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a very respectable woman; highly recommended as being honest, sober, willing, and capable; can do French fluting, and all kinds of fine work; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl as laundress and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; understands fine washing perfectly; has best City references; no objections to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; fluting, puffing, doing up children's clothes and suits; is very well recommended; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., French and German Bureau, first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN a private family; polishing, French fluting, and fineries done in superior style; would go out by the day; best reference. Call at No. 334 East 59th-st., first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by day or week as washer or ironer. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., in rear.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, AND RESPECTAble young French girl, lately landed, as nurse and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging, and would come for low wages; country preferred; would prove an excellent servant. Inquire at No. 602 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH WOMAN as nurse, or monthly nurse; is thoroughly efficient in her duties for infants or invalids; can give the best of references. Call or address at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, AND active Protestant English girl as nurse and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; has excellent references; City or country; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXPErience as monthly or invalid nurse; no objections to the country; highest references given; would go as night nurse. Call at No. 220 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMstress; has experience and good City reference; is a very respectable young girl. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE OR to do general house-work. Call or address No. 15 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; country preferred. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 137 West 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as seamstress; would go out by the day or month; can assist with dress-making, and operate different machines. Call at No. 24 East 69th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad-dressing perfectly; has unexceptionable City references; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st., A. Pelton & Co.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN who has lived with the best families in this and the old country; understands his business perfectly; long and satisfactory references. Address T. G., No. 183 5th-av., in the store.

COACHMAN, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A respectable man and wife; man can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, mow lawns, &c.; wife is a good laundress and excellent butter-maker; would live in cottage if required, or in gentleman's family; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble man and wife, no children; man is a good coachman and groom; can do all kinds of farm-work, milking, gardening, &c.; wife is a first-class cook and laundress, and can do general house-work; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; six years in his last place; can furnish the best City reference from his last employer. Call or address for two days seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, aged twenty-eight years, who is well experienced as a coachman and groom; can also do plain gardening, milking, edging walks, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN (SINGLE) who is a first-class coachman and groom, and who understands his duties in every respect; many years' reference, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address Coachman, at saddlery and harness store No. 311 4th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SWEDE; THOROUGHly understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, and the general work about a gentleman's place; is willing and industrious; has the best of reference. Apply or address, No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARMER, &c.—BY A GERMAN AND HIS WIFE, to work together on a farm. Call at No. 115 Division-st., second floor.

GROOM, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged man, who can take care of horses, drive, milk, do gardening, mow lawn, and general work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN ON GENTLEMAN'S PLACE.—To take care of horses, drive, milk, tend garden, &c., or porter in hotel, boarding or Summer house, by a respectable young man, who is well acquainted with either of the above kinds of work; good City recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation, as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR FRENCH VALET or waiter man to go in the country; must be capable and reliable, and have the best of reference. Apply to proprietor of the Hotel Monico, No. 23 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT TO DO GENERAL house-work, at No. 150 East 64th-st., near Lexington-av.; a Protestant or German preferred; best of reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; a German or Swede preferred. Apply at No. 31 West 127th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; English preferred. Apply at No. 324 West 28th-st.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE LIFE OF REV. ALFRED COOKMAN. Apply to AVERY BILL, at the office of Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO WORCESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of David Dows & Co., No. 20 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.
DAVID DOWS,
HENRY E. WORCESTER, } Executors.
ap25-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW CARRIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Develin, Miller & Trull, No. 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1873.
THOMAS H. O'CONNOR,
Executor, &c., of Andrew Carrigan, deceased.
je13-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 113 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of January, 1873.
CHARLES WALL,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Executors.
ja24-1aw6mF SAMUEL M. MEEKER,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL COBB BISHOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 422, 424, and 426 East Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1873.
mh14-1aw6mF* SARAH BISHOP, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.
WM. P. DOUGLAS, administrator,
f7-1aw6mF* with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next. —Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.
CHARLES E. BUTLER,
je6-1aw6mF CHARLES H. WARD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOUGLAS the younger, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.
WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
f7-1aw6mF* with the will annexed.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE NEW-YORK EXPOSITION AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 52 Broadway, have the following inventions on exhibition, in any of which parties seeking investments can interest themselves on liberal terms: Rupp's Spring Helve, Schofield's Floating Bridge, Hopkins' Washing Machine, Early's Rotary Engine, Washburne's Egg Holder, Simpson's Locomotive Feed Heater, McGregor's Piano Action and Copola, Steven's Hub Bush, Mercer's Needle Reflector and Traveling Crib, Peabody's Crank Substitute, Bushnell's Tide Wheel, Heard's Ventilating Hat, Vinnedge's Burglar Alarm, Nickelson's Music Turner, Houston's Tobacco Figure, West's Sail Reefer, Hulet's Washing Machine, Carlan's Tip Chair, Fritt's Shade Fixture, Steigmeyer's Wagon Seat, Baldwin's Tube Well, Atthouse's Journal Box, Seabury's Wood Filling, McDonald's Scale Compound, John's Wagon Brake, Mitchell's Dredge and Elevator, Richardson's Plow Roller, Meyer's Churn Power, Quaritin's Boat Detacher, McCullagh's Stencil and Brush, Pert's Book-case, Kenyon's Corn Harvester, Lull's Shutter Hinge, Stryker's Brick Machine, and Crippen's Swaging Machine.

$5,000 WANTED, AND AN ASSISTANT to share in the profits of an old and established business; satisfactory security in bond and mortgage given for capital. Address P. S., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class grocery-store, situated on 9th-av.; marble counters, &c. Inquire of J. E. JACOBS, No. 21 Warren-st., New-York.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HARNESS BUSIness For Sale.—Bargain for a cash customer. Address HARNESS, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—TWELFTH, NINETEENTH, AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.
The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the justice of the great increase in the valuation of Real Estate, by the Commissioners of Taxes, for the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Room No. 15, City Hall,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 25, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
The Committee will meet and give all parties in the Nineteenth Ward, aggrieved by excessive valuation, an opportunity of applying before them on Friday, Saturday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 25, 26, 29 and 30, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. each day.
For the Twenty-second Ward, Thursday, July 31, Friday, Aug. 1, and Saturday, Aug. 2, during the same hours.
For the Twelfth Ward, Tuesday, Aug. 5, Wednesday, Aug. 6, and Thursday, Aug. 7, during the same hours.
Aggrieved parties may appear in person, by counsel or by letter.

VALUATION.

	Twelfth Ward.	Nineteenth Ward.	Twenty-second Ward.
1867	$24,965,117	$46,311,750	$30,915,64
1868	28,143,005	53,608,040	36,175,18
1869	42,648,865	59,912,533	47,663,24
1870	48,855,875	71,209,020	53,147,72
1871	50,362,123	77,771,930	57,666,34
1872	54,568,885	91,283,548	60,185,82
1873	62,457,680	110,519,305	63,104,58

ROBT. McCAFFERTY,
GEO. KOCH,
S. V. R. COOPER, } Special Committee.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GAELIC	SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23	Batavia, Saturday, July 26
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA, embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 P. M. on SATURDAY, July 26, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Australia......Sat., July 26	Europa......Wed., Aug. 13
Olympia......Wed., July 30	Anglia......Sat., Aug. 16
Victoria......Sat., Aug. 2	Trinacria......Wed., Aug. 20
Columbia......Wed., Aug. 6	California......Sat., Aug. 23
Castalia......Sat., Aug. 9	Caledonia......Wed., Aug. 27

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ORMESBY, Kirton	Wednesday, July 30
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper	Wednesday, Aug. 6
LADY LYCETT, Evatt	Saturday, Aug. 16
ARRAGON, Western	Wednesday, Aug. 27
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.	

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. R. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Aug. 14, 10 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth	July 30, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price, Jr.	Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Morgan	Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Guard	Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman	Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman	Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	Garay	Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE	Surmont	Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE	Daure	Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, Sept. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-street, on SATURDAY, July 26, at 7:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6:30 o'clock A. M., or on Friday evening.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, Webster	Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace	Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Grigs	Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas	Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Aug. 12.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir	July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh	Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum	Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

THE STEAM-SHIP GEORGE WASHINGTON, from here for New-Orleans 19th inst., having returned to this port with a broken shaft, her cargo will be transferred to steam-ship CORTES, to sail 26th inst., for New-Orleans. Shippers will please transfer their insurance in accordance with the above.

CLARK & SEAMAN.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1873.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN	July 30
PEMBROKE	Aug. 20
GLAMORGAN	Sept. 10
PEMBROKE	Oct. 1

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 5.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about Aug. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 23.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, July 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island and Jamaica,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, Aug. 7.
For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena,
CLARIBEL, Aug. 9.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CUBA (Havana and Mexico)	July 26
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)	July 31
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana and Nassau)	Aug. 7

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank, and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Fri., 18th	3:00 P. M.	Fri., 18th	9:30 A. M.
Sat., 19th	3:30 P. M.	Sat., 19th	10:00 A. M.
Tues., 22d	7:00 A. M.	Mon., 21st	3:00 P. M.
Wed., 23d	8:00 A. M.	Tues., 22d	3:00 P. M.
Thurs., 24th	8:00 A. M.	Wed., 23d	3:00 P. M.
Fri., 25th	8:00 A. M.	Thurs., 24th	3:00 P. M.
		Fri., 25th	3:00 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 21st	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 21st	6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 22d	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 23d	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 23d	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 24th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 24th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 25th	7.00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th	4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th	7.30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th	4.30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR SING SING AND IONA ISLAND.—The steam-boat THOMAS COLLYER will commence her regular trips to Iona Island on TUESDAY, July 22, leaving from foot of Harrison-st. every morning (excepting Saturdays) at 8 o'clock; 23d-st. at 8:15, landing at Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplank's. Returning, leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily,
(Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT and all the intermediate landings.

The popular steam-boat
NELLY WHITE,
Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS,
will commence her regular trips
On SUNDAY, May 25,

Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M. to return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.

The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,

leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG and Iona Island.—The fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison-st. Pier every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, Christopher-st. at 8:15, 23d-st. at 8:30, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens', (West Point,) and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New-York at 6:45.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAM-TUG FOR SALE.

One New Steam Tug 70 feet x 15½ feet x 6½ feet hold; engine 17x17, with water-tanks. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.	Arrive.
8:10 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.—Rockaway Express	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

TO CAPE MAY

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

A through express-train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New-York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 12:30 P. M. Arrives at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M. Arrives in New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Rate, New-York to Cape May, $5. Rate, New-York to Cape May and return, $8.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 944, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House.

D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient masters, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. B. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 3 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M.,
CAPT. W. A. FLINT,
} Principals,
Stamford, Conn.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMILY boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.

Terms, $360 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.

S. T. FROST, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
for
YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1873. Circulars at

BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction, and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and so moderate a scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D. New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15. School begins Sept. 22.

MISS HINSDALE
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY)
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,

MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue, under the same teacher, the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class, and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on

THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR,
JOHN MACNIE,
} Principals.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,

BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the Fine Arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.

C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY.—A SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Kingston, N. Y.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

FOR SALE—A SELECT SCHOOL ON LONG ISLAND. For particulars, apply to

BENJ. C. NEVINS, Montgomery, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address

Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

NO. 620 5TH-AV.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.

Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24; full collegiate course; Number of family pupils limited.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, and their kindergarten on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park. A punctual attendance of their pupils at the reopening is respectfully requested.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.

The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.

LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; L. W. MILETZ, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Another grand excursion of the magnificent steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK

OUT TO SEA,
SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1873,
AT 9:40 A. M.

On this excursion the steamer Plymouth Rock will make a much more extended trip than heretofore.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., she will steam down the harbor, passing through the Narrows, in full view of all the forts and fortifications, out into the Lower Bay, stopping at Sandy Hook to land passengers for LONG BRANCH.

Thence proceeding on her voyage to the ATLANTIC OCEAN, around the Light-ship, down the coast, running as near the shore as the depth of the water will permit, giving a magnificent view of LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SHARK RIVER, SEA GIRT, &c., from the Atlantic Ocean. Returning to Sandy Hook, allowing passengers one hour on shore. Music by Keating's Band.

Tickets, Only One Dollar.

M. W. SERAT, Superintendent, Long Branch.	J. W. GORE, Gen. Agt., New-York.	JOHN F. COLE, Gen. Ft. & Pas. Agt., Long Branch.

SUMMER EXCURSION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued a second edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book, containing a number of new routes. Among these are points in the South, including all the Virginia Springs, which are rendered accessible, under peculiar advantages, by the opening of the "Pennsylvania Air-Line" between New-York and Washington. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated. Copies can be had, on application personally or by letter, at the following ticket-offices of the Company:

No. 1 Astor House, New-York City.
No. 435 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 526 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 944 Broadway, New-York City.
Foot of Desbrosses-st., New-York City.
Foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York City.
Nos. 77 and 79 Washington-st., Boston.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, Iona Island, and other groves. Apply to J. & E. MYERS,
corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF CLINTON.—THE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ERASTUS S. MEAD and SARAH A. MEAD, his wife; James H. Cosgrove, Charles H. Foote, William W. Hartwell, Vilas National Bank of Plattsburg, Rufus Heaton, Charles Burchard, James M. Torrey, Charles A. Aldrich, Nathaniel E. Tenney, Walter H. Tenney, Alexander Strong, John D. Hayward, Edward A. Strong, Hugh M. Curran, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinckney Walker, John P. Rice, Lewis H. Tyler, and William G. Barney, defendants. Summons—For relief (Com. not served.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Clinton, at Plattsburg, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 239 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1873. JOHNSON & CANTINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Clinton and in the office of the Clerk of the County of Franklin, on the 26th day of May, 1873.—Dated July 9, 1873.

JOHNSON & CANTINE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

jy11-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT.—ELIZABETH HOFFMAN MILLER, plaintiff, against BETTY B. FOUTE, ALEXANDER M. FOUTE, ANNIE S. MOORE, and SAMUEL W. HALEY, defendants.—Summons for Relief—Complaint not Served.—To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 28, 1873.

MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed with the Clerk of New-York County, at his office, on the 3d day of May, 1873.

MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall-st.

jy18-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD A. FRASER and JOHN B. LEE, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM E. FAITOUTE, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and two dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 22d day of April, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 24, 1873.

JOHN M. BOWERS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of July, 1873. JOHN M. BOWERS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy11-1aw6w-F

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES F. WENMAN, plaintiff, against THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK of Leavenworth, Kansas, defendant.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $2,268 81, with interest from the 19th day of March, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 19, 1873.

STERLING & WALDEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

je20-1aw6wF*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON HEINEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Nos. 4,087 and 4,094.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 16th day of July, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Heineman, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

EMIL GREEFF, Assignee,
No. 25 Mercer-st., New-York.

AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Attorney for Assignee,
No. 229 Broadway.

jy18-1aw3wF*

NO. 3,979.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of The New-York Shuttle Sewing-machine Company of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors by the District Court of said district.

E. F. FRENCH, Assignee,
No. 251 Broadway.

jy25-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS T. DAY and BENJAMIN M. DAY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Elias T. Day and Benjamin M. Day, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1870, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN A. HULL, Assignee,
No. 9 Ferry-st.

jy18-1aw3wF*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

ARMY TENTS, WAGONS, CARTS, BLANKETS, shoes, mule harness, rubber covers, water-proof horse covers, McClellan saddles. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,

FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MONTONESE HOUSE,

BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, JR.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON, N. Y.

Good rooms can be had on reasonable terms.
Apply or address,

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.

PAUL & DUNCALF.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The Derby Cottage,
FACING TOURO PARK AND BELLEVUE-AV.
Elegant rooms to let, with strictly first-class board.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—Schooley Mountain range, fifty miles from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; lake thirteen miles long, three miles wide; good boating, fishing, gunning, and splendid beach for bathing, and the Hopatcong iron springs on the premises; houses 1,300 feet above ocean level; no mosquitoes; the steam yacht Stella will connect with 7:15, 12, and 3:20 trains from foot of Barclay-st. WM. WAINWRIGHT, Proprietor.

GLEN MITCHELL HOTEL, SARATOGA.—Lovely drives, walks, and scenery; splendid trotting park adjoining the extensive hotel grounds; fresh breezes; no mosquitoes; elegantly furnished rooms and an unexceptionable cuisine; one and a half miles from Saratoga villa; stabling first class; omnibuses and carriages to all trains.

MITCHELL BROTHERS, Proprietors.

PLEASANT VALLEY HOUSE, CANADENSIS, Penn., is now open for Summer boarders, near Buck Hill Falls, fifteen miles from Stroudsburg; good board; pure water; cool mountain air; house newly furnished; through ticket can be purchased at New-York on Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad to our station, Oakland. Price, $8 per week. A. J. DECKER.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG Island, open for guests; best still and surf bathing on the coast; splendid fishing and boating; one hour by Long Island Railroad.

E. A. DARRAGH, Manager.

SUMMER BOARD.—GERMANTOWN, N. Y., ON the Hudson River, quite near the depot; beautiful scenery and good board; terms reasonable. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor of Mountain View House.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG Island, now open for guests; best still and surf bathing on the coast; one hour by Long Island or South-side Railroads. E. A. DARRAGH, Manager.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—Good rooms and first-class accommodations can be had on reasonable terms. Apply at hotel, or address O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, N. Y. Fine hotel, &c. Circulars, with terms, of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a farm-house among the Catskills; house situated in grove; large comfortable rooms, piano, milk, vegetables; reference can be obtained by parties already at the house, or Dr. Lyster, No. 21 East Houston-st., New-York; price, $6 per week. Address J. BATES, Cooksburg, Albany County.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS JUST VACATED at Carlock's House, in a healthful and retired location, on the banks of the Hudson, opposite 152d-st.; boating and salt-water bathing. Apply to H. WINANS, Nos. 527 and 529 6th-av., or on the premises to Mrs. GUILD.

GOOD BOARD.—CATSKILL MOUNTAINS; LARGE, well ventilated rooms; bathing, and Post-office convenient; terms, $6 and $7 a week. Address H. G. C., Room No. 14, No. 245 Broadway, or WALDRON BROTHERS, East Durham, Greene County, N. Y.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE near the mountains; four hours distant from the City; house finely located and well shaded; one mile from station; terms, $7 per week. Address JAMES C. GOWDEY, Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR BOARD FOR families and gentlemen; permanent or transient.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT, HOUSTON-ST.,
CORNER GREENE, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WITH A copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M. Aug. 21, 1873, for the construction at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, of two (2) frame buildings, to be used respectively as laundresses' and Ordnance Sergeant's quarters. All material and labor must be furnished by the contractor, and the work complete and ready for acceptance by this department within sixty (60) days from execution of contract.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

A written guarantee, signed by two (2) parties, for the prompt execution and fulfillment of contract, should it be awarded, must accompany the proposals, which should be addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster's District, D. E.," and indorsed, "Proposals for Laundresses' and Sergeant's Quarters."

R. O. TYLER,
Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General, United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER,

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1873.

Sealed proposals to furnish and deliver at the Washington Navy-yard, on or before the 7th proximo, 100,000 pounds of Ingot Copper, (50,000 lake and 50,000 other than lake,) will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at which time they will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and indorsed "Proposals for Copper," to distinguish them from other business letters.

The Copper will be subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the Washington Navy-yard, and will not be received unless delivered within the time specified above.

PROPOSALS FOR DRESSED BASE COURSE STONE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, for the delivery of about 3,050 lineal feet of dressed base course stone, with two faces, and about 800 lineal feet of dressed base course stone, with one face, for the Park inclosing-wall.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR DESKS, SEATS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, until 2 o'clock P. M., for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for Grammar School No. 19.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, at No. 66 3d-av., until SATURDAY, Aug. 2, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for 3,000 bushels oats, 25 barrels vinegar, 50 bales straw, 75,000 feet box boards, 2,000 feet worked boards, &c., &c.

For full information see the *City Record*.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,

in which Miss Ella Gerson, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.

The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. J. WALLACK.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON AT 2, and EVENING AT 8.
The celebrated comedian and character actor,
MR. J. J. WALLACE,
in the beautiful emotional drama in four acts, entitled
ERIN A-CHORRA;
OR, IRISH HEARTS IN IRISH HOMES.
Mr. WM. SCALLAN............as............Mr. McCANE

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.

EVERY THURSDAY GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS

DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,
No. 8 PEMBERTON-SQUARE, BOSTON, July 17, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.

2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.

3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.

4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.

5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 12 o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 23, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners,

JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Offices, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, corner of Boston Road and 133d-st., Mott Haven, till 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, July 31, for furnishing materials and constructing a depot building of 30 feet by 300 feet 8 inches, to be erected on the Company's wharf at Harlem River, and also for a building of 20 feet by 60 feet, to be erected on the line of the road at Hunt's Point.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for their interest.

H. G. SCOFIELD,
Engineer Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad.

PROPOSALS FOR DRESSED ASHLAR, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, for the delivery of about 1,925 superficial feet, face measurement, of dressed ashlar, and about 800 lineal feet of dressed coping, for Park inclosing-wall.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON RAILING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873, for about 275 feet of LIGHT IRON RAILING.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE WALL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873, for the construction of about 4,900 LINEAL FEET of the INCLOSING WALL of the CENTRAL PARK on the line of 8th-av.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks at their office, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, for FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS OF GRATE COAL.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, until MONDAY, July 28, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the whole or any part of the sum of $10,000 of Bonds of the town of King's Bridge, authorized by chapter 89, section 3, laws of 1873.

For particulars, see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, at their office, until 12 o'clock noon, July 29, 1873, for furnishing for four months, Screened Gravel for walks and roads. For particulars, see the *City Record*.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM NO. 31,
ARMY BUILDING, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING OTTER Creek, Vt., will be received until noon of Aug. 13, 1873.

For forms of bids and other information apply at this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut. Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

POSTPONEMENT OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—THE OUTSIDE STANDS SWEPT AWAY.

A large number of the stall-owners whose stands at Washington Market have been demolished by the Board of Health, appeared yesterday morning in the Supreme Court Chambers, together with their counsel, Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence. Mr. E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel, and Mr. W. P. Prentice, represented the Health Board.

Judge Pratt occupied the bench, and to him Mr. Lawrence addressed himself. He stated that the order granted by his Honor the day before yesterday as being an order to show cause, with a temporary stay, why the Board of Health should not be restrained from pulling down the stands at Washington Market, had been yesterday set aside without any notice being given either to himself or the parties interested. The board had then proceeded to destroy the stands and had razed them to the ground. He had not therefore, as yet, determined what action to take, and desired that the matter be laid over for a few days. These stands had been erected in 1842, and it was not until very recently discovered that their destruction was necessary to the health of the City. By this summary action 200 or 300 families had been deprived of a means of subsistence.

Mr. Smith replied that notice had been given to the counsel on the other side. The owners of the stands lived on the "fat of the land," and were making money, honestly, he should admit, and they, therefore, were quite willing, and were in a measure able, to sustain the stench and corruption by which they were surrounded. But the poorer people could not stand it, and mere pecuniary interests could not be allowed to weigh in the balance against the health of a great City. These market men and women were intelligent and industrious, and would find other places to resume their business, even in the vicinity of the market, and they would afterward admit, as others now did, that the action of the Board of Health was proper. The thanks of the community were due to the board and to his Honor for the promptness with which the work had been pursued. He would call the attention of the court to the fact that in any case an injunction could not issue against the Board of Health without eight days' notice. The stands had been torn down, and, therefore, there could be no use in bringing in the motion in the order to show cause why they should not be destroyed; but he presumed his learned friend (Mr. Lawrence) would be able to give the City some trouble in the question of damages.

Mr. Lawrence said that no notice such as the law required had been given to the marketmen, and he, therefore, complained that the provision in his order had been modified on affidavits which were, to say the least, very evasive. In reality, no notice had been given his clients. The Superintendent of Incumbrances had given some of the parties interested notice of the intended action of the board, and one of them, seeing a notice in the newspapers that the Board of Health were about to organize a mob to destroy the property, appeared before the board to ask to be heard, but his application was never considered. Each of these men were, under the statute, allowed to state their reasons why their stands should not be torn down, but not one of them was heard on this question. He, was well acquainted with the subject on which he spoke, having been all through the litigation in 1866 with the Metropolitan Health Board, who sought to condemn the stands. An injunction was then granted restraining the board, on the ground that these stands being part of the market, and the market being a source of revenue to the Sinking Fund for paying off the City's debt, they could not be interfered with. This injunction was still in force. The present board either are or are not successors of the Metropolitan Health Board. If they are, then they have acted not only against the law, but in violation of an order of this court. If they are not, the provision requiring eight days' notice before an injunction can issue against them has no force, "and," said Mr. Lawrence, "again I ask your Honor to lay this matter over for a while. The mischief has been done, and I think these men, who, in a desire to show zeal for the sanitary welfare of the City, have broken up the business of so many persons, have a grave act to render account for hereafter."

Mr. Smith said he saw no objection to this course.

Mr. Prentice stated that he appeared for the Board of Health to oppose the motion for an injunction, and he would ask that it be formally denied.

Judge Pratt said that he thought the best course to pursue would be to lay the entire matter over, and adjourned the proceeding to a week from next Tuesday.

A large number of people visited Washington Market yesterday to look at the changes made the night before. Owners of booths along Vesey-street were employed in dismantling their establishments and removing the fixtures and lumber elsewhere. "They are driving you away from here," was remarked to some of these people. "Yes," was the answer, "take a look at Washington Market; they've made a skeleton of it." It did, indeed, look like a skeleton of what it had formerly been. The laborers of the Health Board had made clean work of their job, and the objectionable stands were completely swept away from the streets they have incumbered for so many years. The only vestige of their former existence, beyond the curb-stone, was the filth and dirt which had accumulated beneath them and choked the gutters and littered the streets. The laborers employed by the Health Commissioners were framers, and their work was done neatly. The rafters of the roof were sawed off squarely, and there was but little injury done to the market proper. The stench from decaying meat and vegetables uncovered by the destruction of the booths was, in some places, unbearable, and dirty and withered old women and sickly-looking men and boys were raking up the filth with sticks and iron hooks in search of rags, bones, and other salable refuse. The ejected stand-holders in possession of a few feet of the sidewalks were making preparations to display their wares in the small amount of space left them, and bemoaning their fate were grumbling and cursing the power which had deprived them of the facilities to do business. They seemed to have no idea of what course was best for them to pursue, and hugged the belief that the City Government might be forced to restore to them their privileges or remunerate them for their losses.

The butchers and others in the market-house, while sympathizing with their neighbors, are generally of the opinion that the tearing down of the gutter stalls will be a benefit to the market.

The excellent ventilation resulting from the open sides of the market is certainly an improvement, and the air rushing through on a hot day like yesterday was very refreshing. As to other improvements the streets are, of course, widened, West-street having fifteen feet added to its width, but the sidewalks are not relieved apparently in the slightest degree. The question of a suit against the City for damages was much discussed yesterday.

The grounds for an action were based on the statement that the ejected stand-holders have paid rent for their stands to the authorities. A gentleman well posted on this matter said that Mr. Devoe, Superintendent of Markets, has not collected rent for the privilege of stands on the street and sidewalks; he has simply collected market fees exacted from everybody who sell produce within certain limits of the market. The Bureau of Incumbrances is directed by a special ordinance to clear all booths and stands incumbering the sidewalks, and though merchants and others rent the privilege of their sidewalks to hucksters, the latter have no right to remain there, nor has the Common Council any right to issue permits for them, as has been done in many cases. The stand-holders in the vicinity of the market-house were engaged yesterday in tearing down and removing their booths. They have until Saturday to do this. If they are not then removed, the Board of Health will demolish them.

THE FULTON-MARKET STANDS.

Yesterday the hucksters and venders of coffee and cakes, occupying booths built over the gutters of Fulton Market, were busily employed in making alterations in their shanties. The roof projecting over the sidewalk was also being raised several feet, and there was a general clearing up going on at every side. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that notice had been given the booth owners by Superintendent Devoe to make these alterations to meet the objections of the Board of Health.

The stands undergoing alterations only extend along Fulton-street. Those on South-street do not project over the gutter. There are five large stands used as oyster saloons and for other purposes on Beekman-street, but the proprietors of these places yesterday were making no alterations, and appeared to be unconscious of the necessity of any.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

The committee appointed to examine the assessment rolls of the Nineteenth, Twelfth, and Twenty-first Wards, met yesterday to make preliminary arrangements for the opening of the investigation to-morrow, when the complaints of the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward will be heard, and a strict inquiry instituted into such cases of overvaluation as may be brought before them. On Saturday and the following Tuesday and Wednesday, the committee will continue their session to hear the property-owners of this Ward; and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next week complaints from the Twenty-second Ward will be attended to, the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the week following being set apart for the tax-payers of the Twelfth Ward to present their claims. Aldermen Koch and McCafferty heard some statements yesterday from property-owners from the Nineteenth Ward, and promised to have them fully considered. Public notices have been distributed through each of the wards naming the days appointed for each district, and the committee believe that if property-owners who consider themselves overtaxed will assist them by making their complaints on the day named, and in due form, they will be able to deduce some general principles for guidance in future valuations, and while correcting such errors as may be discovered, be also in a position to propose improvements for the simplification of the present system of assessment.

THE SHARKEY CASE.

A BILL OF EXCEPTIONS TO BE PRESENTED TO JUDGE PRATT TO-DAY.

Charles W. Brooks and Peter Mitchell, two of the associate counsel of William J. Sharkey, the convicted murderer of Robert Dunn, have prepared a bill of exceptions which they will to-day present to Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court Chambers, asking for a stay of proceedings in order to have a motion for a new trial argued at the General Term of the Supreme Court. The bill of exceptions is founded upon the following grounds:

That the Recorder erred in charging the jury that he could not perceive how they could acquit the prisoner. That he erred in commenting on the language used by the prisoner, and saying that a man who would use such language as the prisoner used, and which was testified to in the case, would be almost unfit to live; that statement of the Recorder's was calculated to mislead and prejudice the jury, coming from a judge.

The Recorder illustrated the brandishing and presenting of the pistol to the jury, asking them if a person did not intend to do any harm when he used it in such a manner.

That the Court erred in charging the jury as to the fact of intoxication of a man forming a criminal intent, citing at the same time from Kearney's case, 31st New-York.

That all the testimony as to the distance of Sharkey and Dunn were apart went to show that they were five or six feet from one another, whereas the Recorder misstated a fact to the jury, saying they were only one foot apart, which makes a material difference as to whether the killing was accidental or intentional.

That the Recorder erred in charging the jury as follows: "It is agreed by respective counsel that you need not consider either the crimes of murder in the second degree, or that of manslaughter in the second degree as defined by our statutes, as the facts and circumstances in this case do not warrant their application."

That Justice Ingraham, in delivering the opinion in the Foster case, stated that, in order to arrive at a conviction of murder in the second degree, that the counsel of the prisoner should request the Court to charge as a matter of law that they could not convict of that degree of murder, otherwise the jury are justified in finding a verdict of murder in the first degree down to justifiable homicide. Counsel held that the Court erred in not presenting this fact to the jury.

And lastly, that, from the Court of General Sessions in the City of New-York, a writ of error issues as a matter of right with a stay of execution. Vide Colby's Criminal Law, page 452, Session Laws of 1855, as amended in 1858.

THE JERSEY POLICE TRIAL.

The argument in the trial of ex-Chief McWilliams and Detective Doyle, charged with complicity in the robbery of the First National Bank of Jersey City, was continued yesterday. Ex-Chancellor Williamson, for the defense, insisted very strongly on the entire unreliability of McDonough's evidence. He also argued that McWilliams' flight, under the circumstances, was no evidence of guilt, particularly as he came back and voluntarily gave himself up.

Mr. Winfield, also for the defense, followed, presenting in a strong light the salient points in the testimony for his clients, and pointing out several flaws in the evidence of the State, particularly noting several discrepancies in the testimony of the burglars.

Attorney General Gilchrist, for the prosecution, closed the case. He said he only desired to secure justice. He had been on friendly and intimate terms with the accused. But it was charged that McWilliams had been the associate and companion of thieves—the bank officers charged this—and no evidence had been adduced to show the good character of the accused. He had been convicted of conspiracy to rob the Treasury of the city, and his associates, the Commissioners, were pardoned. He was not. He proposed to deal but little with the evidence of the thieves. He did not consider that testimony important, except as throwing the story of the guilt of the accused in connected form. The evidence outside of that was sufficient to convict. The jury must convict the prisoners or convict several credible witnesses of perjury, and one of forgery. He considered the fact that Dennin could live in Jersey City so long an evidence of guilt. If the jury believe Doyle wrote the letter received by Dennin in jail he must be guilty. McWilliams' denial to Mr. Young of the time he received Sandford's telegram, and his failure to return to Jersey City, was evidence of guilt.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gilchrist's argument, the court adjourned. Judge Scudder will charge the jury this morning, and the case will go to the jury by noon.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday. Present—Commissioners Westervelt and Gardner, the former presiding. The Executive Committee reported that they had considered the communication from the Board of Health in reference to the filthy condition of the east side of Pier No. 21, East River, and recommended that provision be made to remedy the nuisance. The report was adopted.

The committee next stated that they had duly considered the communication from Mayor Havemeyer in reference to submitting a report of the operations of the Department for the three months ending July 31, 1873, and recommended the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the Treasurer of the board, the Engineer in Chief, Superintendent of Repairs, and Superintendent in charge of the Department of Yards be directed to prepare and submit to the Secretary without delay a written report of all business transacted during the term named. A resolution offered by Commissioner Gardner, recommending that the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be directed to erect at the foot of Rivington-street, East River, a pier 235 feet long and 50 feet wide, at a cost not exceeding $9,000, was also adopted. The contract for furnishing the department with lumber for the term of one year was given to Messrs. J. Biglin & Co. as the lowest bidders. With reference to a communication from the Department of Public Charities urging the necessity of dredging the East River in front of Bellevue Hospital, the Executive Committee recommended that the necessary dredging be done, and the motion was adopted.

The contract to furnish spikes, bolts, and iron materials for the department was awarded to J. L. Burke. A communication from the Hoboken Land Company, in reference to providing increased ferry accommodation at Christopher-street Ferry, North River, was referred to the Executive Committee, and the board then adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

The affairs of the Brooklyn Trust Company have already been thoroughly reported, so far as known to the officers themselves, and but little remains to be chronicled. Yesterday another depositor, having $450 at stake, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Courts. The receiver has called in all the call loans, and it is expected that during the next few days a considerable sum will be paid in. Some of the stockholders are agitating for a meeting to protest against Receiver Chauncey's appointment, and to throw the company into bankruptcy. The feeling among the depositors has somewhat subsided, and public interest is sustained only by unfounded rumors of discoveries of further defalcations, or of difficulties in other moneyed institutions in Brooklyn. It is said that two other banks have gone over their accounts since the failure of the trust company, and that all has been found right. The President of one of the banks about which numerous rumors had been circulated, stated to a TIMES reporter that within the past month the accounts of the bank had been carefully examined, and everything found correct.

Judge McCue and another director of the Trust Company were engaged yesterday afternoon and evening in making a personal examination of certain accounts and securities of the Trust Company, but with what result is not known. Mr. Chauncey, the receiver, has completed the examination of the assets, and as soon as the depositors' books are received the liabilities will be reckoned up and the promised statement forthcoming. The receiver has notified the depositors by advertisement to send in their books, but the response yesterday was not satisfactory, comparatively few books being forthcoming. Judge McCue yesterday said that he was in favor of an early resumption of business, and Messrs. Kingsley, Fish, and others are understood to favor the same course. Each and all of the directors deny that their accounts are overdrawn, Mr. Tisdale stating that his loan is amply secured.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY AN INSANE MAN.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as William Herman, a peddler, residing at No. 53 Monroe-street, New-York, was passing through Warren-street, near Nevins-street, Brooklyn, engaged in his usual avocation, an insane man, named Patrick McCabe, rushed upon and commenced beating Herman on the head with a club and continued to beat him until he fell insensible on the sidewalk. The infuriated assailant then stood gloating over his victim until an officer arrived, when he was arrested. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from concussion of the brain, and, in consequence of the heat of the weather, the injury is very likely to prove fatal. The police immediately notified Herman's friends in New-York by telegraph. McCabe was locked up in the Tenth Precinct Police Station, where his words and actions soon proved that he was insane.

THE HEAT.

THE OPPRESSIVE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY—ITS EFFECTS IN THE CITY.

Yesterday the heat in the City was almost unbearable. Up to the present the weather has been so agreeably alternating between the warm sunshine and the cooling breeze that the effect of the heat was in no way disagreeable. But yesterday from an early hour the sun's rays shot down from a cloudless sky with such intense fierceness that all who were exposed to its influence in the public thoroughfares suffered very much. Mechanics and laborers employed in building operations in unsheltered localities were rendered almost powerless, and could scarcely allay their parching thirst. Even passengers by the ferry-boats, or traveling on the cars, who were protected from the fiery glance of the midday sun, were no less visibly affected by the temperature, and on every side the exclamation was heard: "How dreadfully warm—what fearful heat!" Several parties, to escape the furnace-like atmosphere of the City, took the boats to Staten Island and other cooling retreats along the bay, to enjoy the luxury of the sea-side breeze, and returned in the evening. In the warehouses, factories, and in all the public offices through the City, the heat was also most oppressive. During the hours of midday very few persons ventured abroad without an umbrella to ward off the direct effects of the heat, but even under these circumstances the pocket handkerchief was constantly called into requisition to wipe away the big drops which came pouring along the heated brow. Parties given to corpulency suffered great tortures. The greater portion of the citizens wished themselves released from the sickening and oppressive atmosphere of the City by a trip to some of the various watering-places, and no doubt, if the present temperature continues for a few days, all who can possibly leave the City will do so. The condition of the working people who are crowded into the badly-ventilated tenement-houses of the City is wretched in the extreme, and calculated to tell heavily on the roll of mortality during the present week. In the evening, when the working classes were released from the fatigue of the day's toil, thousands thronged the wharves and shores of the North and East Rivers to inhale the cool, refreshing breeze, and the parks and squares were also densely crowded up to a late hour last night. Old people and little children who were unable to go to these places, might be seen sitting on the door-steps until a late hour to avoid the suffocating oppression felt within.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 74°; 6 A. M., 73½°; 9 A. M., 81°; 12 M., 87°; 3 P. M., 91½°; 4:30 P. M., 94°; 6 P. M., 90°; 9 P. M., 83°; 12 P. M., 81°; average temperature, 82⅞°.

The following cases of prostration occurred during the day:

Henry Roden, thirty-five years old, of No. 595 Greenwich-street, was found prostrated by the heat at the corner of Jane-street and Eighth-avenue, yesterday, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mary Mangin, forty years old, of No. 348 East Thirty-first-street, was overcome by the heat in Canal-street, yesterday, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 2:30 P. M. yesterday, Jeannette Morrow, aged thirty years, was prostrated by the heat at No. 510 Tenth-avenue, and after restoratives were given her by Dr. Tetter, she was sent home.

Peter Beardini, aged thirty-five years, and residing at No. 18 Roosevelt-street, was yesterday overcome with the heat at No. 8 Church-street. He was sent home to be taken care of.

PACIFIC MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Directors held a special meeting, yesterday, to consider the question of an issue of bonds, the legality of which was decided against by Judge Edwards Pierrepont, counsel of the company, several weeks ago. Certain directors doubted the correctness of the opinion, and the matter was referred to the law firm of Martin & Smith, who yesterday delivered a written opinion concerning an issue of bonds and mortgages. The opinion was quite lengthy, covering twenty closely-written pages of foolscap, and was in favor of an issue of bonds. The first point taken was that "the general authority to sell and convey includes the authority to mortgage." The clause quoted in the charter confirmatory of this point was, that "and for such purpose all the necessary and incidental power is hereby granted to said corporation."

The opinion concludes in these words: "We are decidedly of the opinion that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have the right to borrow money for the purpose of their business, and have the right to issue notes or bonds, as evidence of the indebtedness and the right to secure the payment thereof by mortgaging their real and personal property."

After the opinion of the counsel was read, Capt. Bradbury was appointed a committee of one to prepare a complete plan for the issue of such bonds and mortgages, with the necessary terms, conditions, and details, and to present it at the next meeting of the board for approval. A resolution was also adopted to obtain loans at once upon designated property for current obligations, for the present and immediate future. The board then adjourned.

FIGHT AT A MILITARY PICNIC.

An uniformed military company called the Knights of Columbia, had a picnic at Lion Park on Wednesday evening. Early yesterday morning the members of the company were all drunk and riotous, and with the object of defrauding Donovan's Band, which they had engaged, started a fight with the musicians. A number of work-girls who were present at the picnic, left the grounds and ran to the Twenty-third Precinct, informing Capt. McDonnell that the Knights were murdering the musicians. The Captain ordered out the reserve and proceeded to the park with the intention of quelling the disturbance. On attempting to arrest the commander of the Knights, Capt. McDonnell was struck with the butt of a musket over the left eye, and severely injured. A hand-to-hand fight followed between the police and the ruffians, and five of the Knights, after a liberal use of the club, were subdued and arrested. The picnic then broke up. The fight was subsequently renewed on the Eighth-avenue cars. One of the roughs named Matthew Hopkins, attempted to stab Officer Haggerty with a bayonet. The officer knocked him down and succeeded in bringing him to the station-house. Thirteen muskets and bayonets taken from the rowdies by the police are in the Eighty-sixth-street Station-house. The prisoners were arraigned at Yorkville Court yesterday, and held to answer.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the suit of Jackson against Trenor an important decision was rendered yesterday. John I. Trenor leased of John S. Jackson the ground-story of the premises on the south-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, and proceeded to erect a wooden awning for the purpose of protecting his goods (groceries, &c.,) from the sun, having first procured the necessary permit. Jackson, however, objected to this, and obtained in the Superior Court a temporary injunction restraining the erection of the awning, together with an order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. This question came on for hearing before Judge Monell, who, yesterday, rendered his decision making the injunction permanent, and giving, in a lengthy opinion, his reasons therefor. He reviews the question very fully; says that the use of an awning is purely a private one, and that the Legislature cannot authorize the use of a public street for a private purpose. He goes further by saying that the municipal authorities have no right to grant any such permission as that granted to the respondent, and that the long-continued practice in this regard does not in the least strengthen its legality.

A CROWDED TENEMENT-HOUSE.

In THE TIMES of Wednesday it was stated that No. 63 Vesey-street was a very crowded tenement-house. It should have been No. 67 Vesey-street. A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday visited No. 67 and found nine families residing in the house, and a large number of children were found playing on the stairs, some almost entirely naked. The owner of one of the stands on the sidewalk said that the house was not fit for human habitation, and another remarked that it would be difficult to find a more wretched and dirty house anywhere in the City. The lessee is a man named Bishop, and, it is said, he has refused to spend anything on improvements.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Patrick Donovan quarreled with his wife at No. 33 Park-street, yesterday morning. On Officer Meehan, of the Sixth Precinct, being called in to quell the disturbance, Donovan struck him on the head with a sugar-bowl, cutting him severely. Donovan was held for trial at the Tombs. Thomas G. Chambers, of No. 353 Madison-street, had his left foot badly crushed by a pile of lumber falling on it at the corner of Broadway and Broome-street yesterday. An unknown man about thirty-five years old, was found drowned at the Government Dock at the Battery, yesterday morning. While working on the steam-ship Isaac Bell, at Pier No. 37 North River, James Foster, of No. 756 Eighth-avenue, fell down the hatchway and broke his right leg. William Flanigan, twenty years old, of No. 908 Second-avenue, fell from the rocks at Forty-third-street and First-avenue yesterday, and broke his right leg; he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. George Byrne, a noted wagon-thief, stole a case of rubber shoes from the wagon of Lorenzo Gilderaleeve, of No. 42 Columbia-street, while the latter was driving through Canal-street. Byrne was arrested by Detective Mahoney, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and committed for trial at the Tombs. Early yesterday morning John Mahoney and Patrick Halloran, of No. 77 Carmine-street, quarreled at the corner of Charlton and West streets. Mahoney struck Halloran on the head several times with a club, injuring him severely. Mahoney made his escape, and Halloran was attended by Dr. Clarke, and sent home.

THE CHOLERA AT MOUNT VERNON.

A correspondent, writing from Mount Vernon, Ind., on the 18th inst., gives the following account of the ravages of the cholera in that place: "The rise and progress of the cholera in this town for a week or so is so singularly alarming that the dread of the citizens amounts to a panic. The universal horror of all, it seems to carry on its ravages as malignantly as the genuine type of Asiatic cholera, while it operates with far more fatal effect than the worst epidemic of small-pox ever known. Fifteen families yesterday abandoned their homes, while the departure of others previously had almost depopulated the place. Several merchants had closed their stores, and scarcely any transactions, except in the drug line, are reported at any of the business houses. The *Republican* and *Democrat* were compelled to make their issue on a half sheet. One paper states that were nine deaths on Friday, eight on Saturday, six on Sunday, and five on Monday, making an average death-rate of forty per week. The *Republican* puts the number of deaths for the week ending Wednesday at thirty. No one not actually here can understand the nature of the dreadful panic that has dwarfed the courage of all. I heard of a case where an excited individual related to a promiscuous crowd the case of an old woman dying with the disease, giving an account of her agony, and shortly afterward every one of the listeners had cholera symptoms. But it is not all imagination. Persons who have remained cool and free from all the "scare" have been taken with the disorder, and either suffered with all its horrors or ended their miseries in the most terrible of deaths. When the disease came upon the place it was of a mild type, but its violence within the past ten days has been almost without precedent. I will cite a few of the more prominent families it has visited. In a family named Bell two are left alive out of seven persons; in one named Hovey, relations of Gen. Hovey, two died; in that of the Sheldens, four deaths; in that of the Woodeys, proprietors of the foundry, the utmost havoc was made. One of the proprietors died with it; in his brother's family a wife and two children were buried; and so great was the excitement and fright that I am told the husband had to prepare the bodies for the tomb. In their father's family all but two were buried. These are individual cases. But I failed to find a single person who has not had cholera symptoms, more or less violent in their effects. Every house is pervaded with the odors of disinfectants; every person smells of assafœtida and camphor. Certainly it would seem that everything possible has been done to stay the disease. Rosin, pine, tar and coal were burned by orders of the Board of Health, so that one could feel the heat all over the place; but in spite of all preventives and science, for ten days the plague carried off its victims. From my room at midnight I could hear the noises of funerals. They were compelled to bury the black corpses at these hours, in the hope of partly concealing the havoc and preventing contagion from the stench. You cannot understand to what extremities the citizens and families have been driven. Medical aid was insufficient. The doctors could not be at all places at all times, and many have died who might have been saved had it been possible to have treated them the instant the disease came upon them. Yet the physicians have all acted heroically, with a single exception, whose leaving with his family has excited a storm of indignation; but up till to-day he had worked hard. For ten days the doctors had had scarcely any rest, for every dwelling almost had its cholera patients. The most fatal work was done by the disorder in the lower portions, Belleville and Mill Creek Bottom, of the town; but cases are reported to-day in the higher and healthier districts, though of a milder type than elsewhere. Previous to this time this section had escaped. Scarcely a business house was open to-day; the streets were deserted, the banks closed, and the depot thronged with citizens fleeing for their lives from the city. I think at least 700 persons have left to-day alone. People living in the lower land or flats, and who have been unable to leave, have removed to store-rooms and warehouses, where they are living, and hoping to escape the disease. No place of the dimensions of this in the West has ever seen such an experience.

New cases were reported to-day, but the general belief is that the disease has reached its height; at least the symptoms of the new patients are reported as less violent and much milder than those of two days ago. One single fact remains to be cited, and that is there is seemingly no reason for this infliction of the pestilence. The town has had the reputation of being one of the most healthy of Southern Indiana. The adjoining tracts are not swampy, and the bluff on which a part of the city is built is the highest between Evansville and Cairo. Some attribute it to the use of well water; but every house has a cistern, from which the water for cooking and drinking is obtained, and the water of wells was probably used here less even than in other places."

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' CHANGES.

In the month of March, 1838, thirty-five years ago, 104 men left St. Louis in the steamer Antelope for the then unknown regions of the Upper Missouri, where they were engaged to do service for the American Fur Company. At Little Cheyenne Island they were obliged to leave the steamer, and, providing themselves with a Mackinaw boat, the hardy adventurers, by the use of ropes, proceeded on their voyage as far as the head waters of the Missouri, and there engaged in trapping and trafficking with the Indians, and there some of the survivors have remained to this day. On Tuesday last the Sioux City *Journal* says seven of these old pioneer trappers met accidentally in that city, and recounted their early adventures. Their names are as follows: Paul Pacquette, George L. Tackett, John La Plant, Joseph Lionas, Albert Peltier, Frederick Dupries and Mons. Le Blanc. Some of them are still remembered by their old associates in St. Louis. They are old men now, the youngest of the seven being Paul Pacquette, aged fifty-three, who was a youth of eighteen when he started on the expedition. "Thirty-five years ago in the history of the North-west," as the *Journal* remarks, "is a long time since, and it throws the '56 fellows, whom we have generally looked upon as the pioneers of civilization hereabouts, completely into the shade. These men were here the very year that the Territory of Iowa was formed, which included all Minnesota and a good share of Dakotah its limits, and they were here eight years before Iowa became a State. In fact, at that time the present State of Iowa had no settlement except small ones along the Mississippi, and remembering this we can form some idea of what is meant by having been here thirty-five years ago. One of these men who met here yesterday passed many years in the up-country, and then returning, made a claim of the very ground on which Sioux City now stands, and after having held it for a number of years, gave it up because it was not worth holding on to."

THE PEACH CROP.

The Delaware peach growers are protesting once more that the crop is going to be a very light one; but, of course, they do not wish to be understood as seeking to keep up prices. Oh, no! What they say is thus reported by the Wilmington *Commercial*: "There is no doubt that the prospect for fruit has steadily run downward for the last two months, and we now yield to the judgment that the total product will be much less than last year. At the close of Winter the prospect was excellent; the damage since that time has been very great. Growers continue to report to us the extent of their failure. A gentleman, whose orchard is in Kent County, Md., had on his trees, a few weeks ago, an estimated yield of 3,000 baskets. He now does not expect more than 1,000 baskets. Last year he had 2,500. A gentleman of this city, who has orchards in Kent County, this State, expected, until recently, 10,000 baskets. He now estimates only 5,000. The other 5,000 have fallen off. We cite these examples as reducing all previous estimates, except that made at the recent fruit-growers' meeting. The orchards mentioned were not among those which were understood to be a failure several months ago. They are in the section upon which we had depended for a heavy yield of fruit until the 'falling off' began. This dropping of the fruit is explained by last Winter's severe cold. In the northern end of the peach district, it killed last year's growth of wood (on which this year's peaches mainly grow,) and almost entirely destroyed the crop, while further south it so impaired the vitality of the tree that now the fruit falls. The drouth, too, has had a very injurious influence, weakening the tree and drying up the peaches."

FRIENDS EXCLUDED FROM A CEMETERY.

The particulars of a painful incident at Oak Hill Cemetery, in Georgetown, D. C., are thus given by the Washington *Republican* of Thursday: "There arrived here yesterday from New-York, the remains of the sister of Mr. K., a gentleman residing on Pennsylvania-avenue, which were taken to the residence of Mr. K.'s mother, who lives a short distance from the cemetery, in Georgetown. The funeral services took place at the house in the afternoon, and the body, accompanied by the relatives and a number of the friends of the family, was conveyed to the chapel in the cemetery, where the services were concluded. This done, the sexton lowered the body under the floor and positively refused to allow it to be removed to the grave in the lot of Mr. K. until the friends of the family had retired from the cemetery. Mr. K. considered this a very strange proceeding, and waited on the superintendent and asked for an explanation. He was informed that it was one of the rules established by the Board of Managers that friends should be excluded from the cemetery lest they should walk on the grounds and destroy the flowers. Several appeals were made to the official to allow the burial to take place, but all in vain, and those present were kept standing for nearly two hours in order that the frail life of a few flowers should not be endangered by the hostile tread of grief-stricken friends who had come to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday the old Firemen's Ball Committee had an excursion up the East River on board the Henry Smith.

The New-York Athletic Club will have a one-mile handicap sculling-race on Saturday next on Harlem River. The judges' boat will leave the boat-house at 5 o'clock P. M.

Andrew Gershan, of Brooklyn, a Scotchman, aged sixty-six years, attempted to drown himself yesterday, by jumping into the river at Fulton Ferry slip. He was rescued by Officer Sullivan, and taken to the Park Hospital.

Judge Pratt yesterday admitted Michael Buckley to bail in the sum of $5,000. Buckley was indicted, along with three others, for the murder of Jacob Young. It was proved, however, that the prisoner did not commit the deed.

The central organization of the tailors of this City has elected delegates, who will go to Norfolk, where a convention of tailors will be held on the 11th of next month, for the purpose of forming a national organization for the protection of the trade.

The Austrian Women's Benevolent Association gave a Summer Night's Festival, at Terrace Garden, last night, which was largely patronized by Austrian residents of this City. The proceeds of the affair will be added to the charitable fund established by the society.

A deputation of the German-American Association called yesterday on Mayor Havemeyer, and invited him to attend their celebration at Terrace Garden on the 29th inst. The object of the organization is to unite the various nationalities in one brotherhood. Mayor Havemeyer said he would attend, if possible.

The Excise Commissioners applied to Sheriff Brennan yesterday to appoint special deputies to serve the necessary notices on all applicants for licenses to sell liquor and beer. In reply, the Sheriff said he would swear in the officers if the Commissioners appoint them, but he declined to assume further responsibility in the matter.

The board appointed to manage the *City Record* met yesterday, and increased the salary of the clerk of the *Record* office to $2,000 a year. The board also authorized the Mayor, Controller, and the Commissioner of Public Works to order stationery for their respective departments.

An application was made, yesterday, to Judge Pratt, on a writ of habeas corpus, for the discharge of Louis Mehaney, who had escaped from the Penitentiary, but who was rearrested and sent back after the time of his sentence would have expired if he had remained in prison. It was claimed that he could not be again imprisoned except under a regular commitment. Decision was reserved.

The new Commissioners of Accounts commenced the work of examining the books in the Finance Department yesterday. They were accompanied by Mr. John Wheeler, the Tax Commissioner. Owing to the large number of books to be examined, the work will necessarily be tedious. The Commissioners will begin with the ledgers containing records of the City debt and of the bonds issued by authority of the Legislature.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: Assessments for street openings and improvements, and interest, $10,460 62; arrears of taxes and assessments, water rents and interest, $9,202 08; market rents and fees, $1,039 05; Croton-water rents, and penalties and permits, $28,089 31; permits for connections with sewers, &c., $290; permits for street stands, &c., $2,126; licenses and fines, Mayor's second Marshal, $61; sales vitrified pipes, $270 68; total, $51,38 74.

BROOKLYN.

A mad dog was yesterday killed by Officer Abbott, in Grand-street, Eastern District.

Ann Weber, aged thirty-eight years, of No. 188 Boerum-street, was found dead in bed early yesterday morning, supposed to have resulted from the heat. The Coroner will investigate the actual cause of death.

William Mills, aged forty years, of No. 209 Fifth-street, fell, yesterday morning, from a scaffold erected in front of No. 24 Fillmore-street, and was seriously, if not fatally, injured. He was taken to his home.

An unknown gentleman and two children were thrown yesterday from a carriage, in front of No. 81 Schermerhorn-street, and badly hurt, in consequence of the vehicle being overturned by a heap of gravel in the roadway.

Patrick Bradley, aged fifteen years, was held yesterday on the charge of stealing a watch from the pocket of Thomas Ireland, of No. 217 Adams-street, while in Concord-street, near Washington-street, watching the fire at the Excelsior Stables on Wednesday evening.

The joint Boards of Health and Public Works met yesterday afternoon, and after some debate passed a resolution annulling the contract of Edward Clark, the contractor for removing offal and night-soil. The sureties of Clark were notified to undertake and perform the work to the satisfaction of the two boards.

Michael Kane, aged thirty years, while shooting cats on Wednesday night in the yard of his residence, No. 456 Degraw-street, was severely wounded in the left hand through the barrel of the old musket bursting. The forefinger of the hand was entirely torn off, and there is great danger that the hand will have to be amputated at the wrist.

Controller Schroeder awarded $100,000 of assessment fund bonds to the Kings County Savings Institution at one-quarter per cent. premium; $100,000 of deficiency bonds to the Home Insurance Company of New-York at one-sixteenth per cent. premium, and $12,000 assessment bonds to C. Schneider at one-fifth per cent. premium.

Early yesterday morning, as the steamer Kongsever was leaving her dock at Harbeck's store, near Wall-street Ferry, she collided with the canal-boat N. Allthouse, which was lying in the vicinity. Capt. Porter, of the latter, was on board with his family, and had great difficulty in saving their lives, owing to the suddenness of the whole affair.

Abram Tompkins was yesterday committed by Justice Elliott to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of obtaining a horse worth $175 from George H. Bennett, of No. 219 Third-street, E. D., upward of a year ago, on the pretense that he owned a stable and four horses. Tompkins is fifty-five years old, and says he is a speculator.

Shortly before the hour for quitting work, yesterday, Adam Elder, aged thirty-five years, employed as a bricklayer, fell from the fourth story of a new building in Macon-street, near Marcy-avenue, and was instantly killed. The body was taken to the Morgue, as his precise residence in East New-York could not be ascertained. The Coroner will inquire into the cause of the accident.

Alexander Rosengarter, aged twenty-three years, clerk, and Joseph Gutman, aged thirty-five years, merchant, were both arrested on the complaint of Gustave Doerschuck, who charged that they had stolen two of his horses worth $700. When taken before Justice Eames the prisoners proved that they had seized the horses by virtue of a writ from Sheriff Williams, and they were therefore discharged.

The body of James Clark, aged seven years, who has been missing from his parents' residence, No. 317 Flushing-avenue, since Tuesday last, was found yesterday afternoon in the canal near Washington-avenue bridge. When the boy disappeared on Tuesday an alarm was sent to the various police stations, but no tidings could be obtained of his whereabouts. The Coroner was notified to take charge of the case.

A collision took place yesterday afternoon between car No. 53 of the De Kalb-avenue line and a truck in Washington-street, through the carelessness of the two drivers. Patrick W. Lynch, of No. 52 Gold-street, and Bernard Higgins, of No. 193 Front-street, who were standing on the platform, were both knocked off and injured. After receiving surgical attention the injured men were taken to their homes, but the police failed to arrest the drivers.

STATEN ISLAND.

The United States revenue steamer Grant returned to her anchorage off Staten Island, yesterday, after a trip to Newport and a three weeks' cruise in Long Island Sound.

James Farrell, of New-York, was arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, yesterday, for an assault upon the officer on the ferry-boat Westfield, tearing his uniform, &c. The Justice fined him $20, with a reprimand.

The forty Edgewater liquor-dealers, who were arrested on Sunday last for not complying with the provisions of the Excise law, all appeared yesterday before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, but the cases were further adjourned until next Thursday.

According to the late canvass of the police force, there are 135 public drinking-places in Edgewater village, of which only eleven have complied with the law by taking out licenses. There are about 300 drinking-places in the whole five townships of the county.

On Sunday last a band of musicians from New-York, ten in number, were passing through the streets of Stapleton on their way home, and playing upon their instruments, when they were "taken in" by the police, and fined $10 each by Justice Garrett for violating a Sunday ordinance.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Democratic Central Committee met yesterday afternoon at Schwalenberg's Hotel, Hunter's Point, and organized by the election of Mr. John J. Armstrong, of Jamaica, Chairman; Mr. James B. Pearsall, of Oyster Bay, Secretary, and Mr. Ebenezer Killum, of Hempstead, Treasurer, after which the committee adjourned.

On Wednesday afternoon, while several hundreds of excursionists from Brooklyn were promenading at Rockaway Beach, a cry of distress was raised by two men who had ventured too far into the surf while bathing. A boat was launched, and one of the men, named John Henshaw, of Greenpoint, was rescued, but the other, whose name is unknown, was drowned, and the body was not recovered.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of James McDonald, who was drowned in the Passaic, at Newark, was recovered yesterday.

The Methodist camp-meeting at Wortendyke, on the Midland road, will commence next Sunday. Special trains will be run.

Stephen Pembrook, a colored man, had his right hand and foot crushed, in Newark, on Thursday night, by being run over by a locomotive.

The libel suit of Police Justice Seymour against Charles H. Benson, a Jersey City reporter, for stating that the Justice had discharged two burglars without an examination, was yesterday dismissed by Justice McGrath for want of evidence.

A man named Richard Greenfield undertook to push a colored man and his child off the sidewalk, in Newark, yesterday, when the negro knocked him down. In the fall he broke his leg. He was taken to the hospital, and subsequently was put under bonds to answer the charge of disorderly conduct.

The friends of O'Keefe, who was defeated by Fitzgerald in the sheep-killing match at Hoboken, Wednesday, are dissatisfied with the result, and another match of thirty sheep is to take place next week for $500 a side. A cattle match has also been arranged between two butchers named Scott and Bowen for the same amount, to take place on Thursday.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD

There is a movement on foot among the bondholders of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad of Alabama, to lease the road to another corporation, in order to place the affairs of the road in better condition. Under the present circumstances the bonds do not pay interest, they being indorsed by the State of Alabama, which has been weakened on account of having indorsed too many railroads' bonds. Mr. George Opdyke, one of the principal bondholders, states that a prominent railroad corporation of Alabama is willing to lease the road on the condition of having a clear title. This can be given to them by the State of Alabama surrendering all claims on the road, and by the bondholders giving up their State bonds and taking new ones, and all that remains to be done is to gain the consent of the bondholders to this scheme.

WORKING MEN'S CENTRAL COUNCIL.

The Working Men's Central Council met last evening in Masonic Hall, Charles James presiding, and George Blair Secretary. Mr. James Connolly, Chairman of the Committee appointed to confer with the Common Council of the City of New-York, requesting that the industrial building, for which the Legislature appropriated $2,500,000, be constructed under the supervision of the Common Council, and the work be done on the eight-hour system, reported that no action had been taken by the Common Council.

The Committee on Resolutions offered the following:

Resolved, That the action of coopers in conducting the protracted strike at Havemeyer & Elder's against machinery and infant labor deserves the approbation of all good citizens and friends of the working men as being peacefully conducted.

Resolved, That we, therefore, call upon the working men of New-York and vicinity and the friendly Press to do their utmost to sustain the reputation of the coopers and to condemn the unlawful action of Messrs. Tolmers & Co. in causing the arrest of several of the union men.

A committee of three was appointed to make arrangements for a mass-meeting to take action in regard to the construction of the industrial building.

A permanent organization of the council was effected by the election of the following officers: President, George Cavanagh, of the Amalgamated Carpenters; Vice-Presidents, Charles James, of the Painters' Association, and Ferdinand Janbits, of the Wood-carvers' Association; Secretary, George Blair, of the Packing-box Makers' Association; Financial Secretary, John Mitchell, of the Painters' Association; Treasurer, William Love, of the Carpenters' Association. The meeting then adjourned.

FIRE IN FIFTY-NINTH-STREET.

A fire broke out yesterday evening in a wagon-shed in Fifty-ninth-street, which at one time threatened considerable damage. The flames communicated to the two-story brick building Nos. 338 and 340 Fifty-ninth-street, occupied by Patrick Troy as a dwelling and used for stables by Frederick Phileman. The rear, a four-story brick tenement, No. 336 East Fifty-ninth-street, crowded with tenants and owned by H. Popper, was also damaged to the extent of about $300. The loss on this house is covered by insurance. The damage to the stables and stock amounts to $700, upon which there is no insurance. The dwelling over the stable was damaged to the sum of $250, making a total loss of $1,250, with an insurance of only $300. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

WORKING ON A RANCHO.

A young man who went West thus reveals some of his unsatisfactory experiences, in a note to the editor of the Denver (Col.) *News*: "Being out of work—but not loafing—I thought I would try the rancho business, so I walked four or five miles out on the Platte, and found a rancho where there are employed from twenty to twenty-five hands at $1 per day. Now, Mr. Editor, I shall tell you facts—nothing more—so here it goes. You are obliged to get up at 4 o'clock; get breakfast. However, during bug time—potato bugs—you get up at 3 o'clock and shake Paris green until breakfast—5 o'clock. You work until 11 o'clock and get dinner—half hour nooning. Then work until 6 o'clock—supper—and, as soon as you swallow your supper, work until 9 or 10 o'clock tieing up vegetables for market. All this for $1 a day. Sundays one-fourth of a day is allowed you—25 cents—to work from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 9 o'clock at night. Now is this not enough to sicken a poor man's heart? The food is enough, but poor—no milk or butter allowed on the table, and you sleep like hogs, in an old barn and stable, full of greybacks and bedbugs. I like to work, but was obliged to give up. I hope some good and kind-hearted ranchman will give me work and a home where I will not have to work sixteen out of the twenty-four hours for $1 per day."

WATER-SPOUT IN LAKE ERIE.

The Buffalo *Express* affords the intelligence following: "A water-spout passed over the lake Saturday evening, plainly visible to the citizens of this locality. It was a rare and wonderful sight. Many who witnessed it, though advanced in years, never saw its like before. As it appeared to the writer, about 6 o'clock, it was well over to the south, and moving in that direction. It had evidently passed from the lake, and was in view about five minutes, when it broke and gradually dissolved from view. The end connecting with the cloud swelled out larger, and disappeared from sight at last. The clouds in that direction were heavy and black, and the water-spout appeared like a monster cable hanging from the clouds to the earth. Its outlines were plainly visible against the dark clouds, but as it dropped against the clear sky below it was still more distinct. It must have been fully five miles in length, and its course across the lake some five or eight miles distant from this city, possibly more. We shall be much mistaken if some report of disaster in its path is not heard in due time."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, without reported arrivals, 1,020 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,256 head, or 365 cars against 368 cars for the same time last week; the market was slow at yesterday's strong prices for good Cattle; common stock a shade weaker; only a few loads in the yards were offered; the bulk of the receipts was through consignments; sales 38 head Illinois Steers ranging from 1,077 to 1,099 lbs., at $4 80@$5 60; 64 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,072 to 1,472 lbs., at $5 12½@$6 50; 98 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 952 to 1,017 lbs., at $4 60@$4 90; 123 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,017 lbs., at $4 90; 99 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,429 lbs., at $6 45. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the week thus far 14,200 head, against 15,600 head for the same time last week; the market was moderately active at ¼c.@½c. off from last week's closing prices on Canada Lambs; sales, 924 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 57 to 65 lbs., at $6@7 62½; 919 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 93 to 130 lbs., at $4 87½@$5 45; 900 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 76 to 99 lbs., at $4@$4 90. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 20,600 head, against 14,800 head for the same time last week; the market was dull at a slight advance on yesterday's prices; only 4 or 5 loads are in the pens for sale; prices nominally $5@$5 35; most of the arrivals were through consignments.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; market quiet; sales of good to choice native Steers at $5 50@$5 90; Texans, $3@$4 50; Stockers, $3 40@$4; shipments, 2,000 head. Live Hogs dull and lower under heavy receipts; receipts, 13,000 head; common grades declining; most sales common to fair at $4 50@$4 75; good to extra, $4 80@$5; shipments, 8,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; market quiet, and prices declined 10c.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Cattle more active and a shade lower; very best on sale to-day at 5¾c.@6 9-10c.; that generally rated first quality, 4⅞c.@5⅝c.; medium or good, fair quality, 4c.@4⅞c.; receipts, 1,370 head; sales, 1,140 head. Hogs in good demand at 7½c.@8c.; receipts, 4,833 head. Sheep fairly active and ¼c. higher; Butchers', 4c.@5⅛c.; receipts, 2,889 head.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Livingston, for Savannah—Mrs. John Mahar, Samuel Baer, G. Longstreet, Michael Daly, Mrs. C. B. Ash, Mrs. H. E. Cullers, Mrs. Romillat, 2 children, and nurse, Miss M. Cousin, Miss H. De Vanny, M. H. Alberger, T. W. Osborn, Honore Laurent.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
BRAZILIAN DIAMONDS,
FINEST QUALITY,
AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:50 | Sun sets......7:28 | Moon sets...8:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:35 | Gov. Island..9:24 | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, July 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Bristol, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Ariel, (Br.,) Jones, Port-au-Prince, Oakley, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Elizabeth, Clark, Baltimore; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Southern Belle, (Br.,) Keen, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Leone, (Ital.,) Cunee, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Lizzie H. Jackson, Maverick, Cronstadt, Brett, Son & Co.; James E. Brett, Marsden, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Norsk Flag, (Norw.,) Motzen, Bristol, Eng., Tetens & Bockmann; Bhering, Wessels, Hamburg, V. H. Brown & Co.; Venus, (Norw.,) Nissen, Cronstadt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Beaves, (Br.,) Pringle, Rockland, Me., Bertram Brothers; Morning Light, Dill, Demerara, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Ocata, (Span.,) Pages, Vigo, Commercial Ware-house Co.; Annie Mitchell, Shaw, Port Johnson, Snow & Burgess; A. B. Patterson, (Br.,) Anderson, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; G. & J. Youndie, (Br.,) Johnston, Bristol, Henderson Brothers.

Schrs. Isabella, Burton, Humacao, P. R., J. B. [illegible] & Co.; J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettes, Parrsboro, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; J. McGuinness, Coulton, Alexandria and Georgetown, I. B. Gager; Lucy Wright, Elsey, Wilmington, N. C., E. T. Powell & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Grenada, (new,) ——, Wilmington, Del., in ballast to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

United States practice steamer Fortune, McCormick, Lieut. Commander, Philadelphia 27 hours.

Bark Germania, (Ger.,) Stolp, Cette 74 ds., with wines to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Geo. W. Jones, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robinson, Londonderry June 3, via Cow Bay July 12, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Pedro, Bahrs, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with yellow pine to T. M. Mayhew—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Schr. Post Boy, Robinson, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with yellow pine to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Herald, Hodgdon, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Barbara, Hedden, Virginia.

Schr. Trade Wind, Bryan, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. T. W. H. White, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Breeze, Johnson, Alexandria.

Schr. Wm. Wood, Wood, Newport.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Bayles, Portsmouth.

Schr. Alert, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Challenge, Perry, Greenport.

Schr. Mary Augusta, Conners, Providence.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Ryan, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Palestine, Howe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, Littlejohn, Providence.

Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Barrett, Providence.

Schr. Patron, Davis, Lynn.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. D. Buckalew, Smith, New-Bedford.

Schr. Peerless, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Hase, Spencer, Hartford.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Hamilton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Carter, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. Allandale, Thurney, Harwich, with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons.

Schr. Geo. Gillum, Mahaffey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Geo. B. Markle, Bishop, Stonnington, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, ——, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Conners, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. M. J. Fisher, Lawrence, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. W. Brown, Winters, Rockport, Me.

Schr. J. A. Jayne, Jayne, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Montevew, Jeffrey, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Malleson, Beers, Virginia.

Schr. H. A. Hoyt, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Virginia.

Schr. J. M. Frost, Woodland, Baltimore, for New Bedford.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Fitch, Bridgeport.

Schr. F. G. Warner, Dickens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mira A. Pratt, Pratt, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ellen Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Silas McLoon, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Olive Branch, Wells, Brookhaven.

Schr. Fair Wind, Boman, New-Bedford.

Schr. H. B. Simmons, Godfrey, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Clara Gaskill, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Howard Williams, Potter, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. C. Watson, (Br.,) Hunt, St. John, N. B., 8 ds. with lath to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

WIND—Sunset, W., light; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Frisia, for Hamburg; City of Bristol, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Havana; Ariel, for Port au Prince, &c.; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—Arr. steamers Leopard, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; barks T. C. Jones, from Leghorn; brigs C. S. Packard, from Port Royal; S. C. Aquidneck, from Pascagoula; Planet, from Inagua; schrs. M. C. Mosely, from Mobile; Mary Freeland, from Pascagoula; Minnehaha, from Savannah; Sophie, from Wilmington, N. C.

Also arr. steamer Lord Clive, from Liverpool; schr. Davidson, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24.—Sld. bark Stellina, for Weymouth, Mass.; schr. Nellie Starr, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 24.—Sld. brig Esperanza, for New-York.

Passed in for Baltimore bark George S. Hunt, from Matanzas, (sickness on board;) bark Continental, and schr. Georgette Lawrence, from the West Indies; brig Harry, from Matanzas, Schr. Palos, from St. Thomas; Ontara, from Matanzas.

Passed out schr. Sophia Hanson, for St. Thomas.

LEWES, Del., July 24.—The steamer City Point, from New-York, arr. here at 8:30 this morning.

SAVANNAH, July 24.—Arr. steam-ship Florida, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—Sld., steam-ship Magnolia, for New-York; steam-tug Leon, for Charleston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24.—The American steam-ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Sumner, from Philadelphia July 12, for Liverpool, arr. here at an early hour this morning.

The Cunard line steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Billings, from New-York July 12, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 o'clock this morning.

BRISTOL, July 24.—The steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Western, from New-York July 9, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—The Allan line steam-ship Nestorian, Capt. Watts, from Baltimore July 10, has arr. here.

TIFFANY & Co.,
UNION-SQUARE.
BRONZES, CLOCKS, AND MANTEL SETS.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
EXCHANGE ON
LONDON,
PARIS,
BERLIN,
FRANKFORT,
BREMEN,
VIENNA.
Cable Transfers,
Circular Letters,
Commercial Credits,
ON
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
NO. 41 LOMBARD-ST., LONDON.
Cable Transfers Upon Vienna Direct.

CHOLERA
IS APPROACHING US. BE PREPARED WITH A SAFE GUARD.
During the last terrible visitation in England, the preventive treatment of Dr. Geo. Johnson (now the Senior Physician of the great King's College Hospital in London,) was universally adopted by the Faculty. Every family should have this prescription in the house. It can be prepared quickly by any respectable druggist when wanted. Do not apply to the notorious quacks who advertise in the public papers, or imperil your health with their remedies that pretend to cure everything. COMMON SENSE SHOULD PREVAIL.
Dr. BOYCE will mail this well-tried prescription to any address, on receipt of a fee of one dollar. No. 36 BROAD-ST., New-York, Room No. 16.

Smalpage & Son,
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.